The Bombay Gazette

EW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

COMPANY.
AID, MALTA,
ON, BRINDISI,
LLES.

ARTURES.

aptain. FRIDAY.
E. Breeze.....10th Oct.
Scrivener.....17th ,,
F. Cates.....24th ,,
W. Atkinson.....31st ,,
S. Murray.....7th Nov.
S. F. Cole.....14th ,,
T. Fairclough.....21st ,,
W. E. Thompson. 28th ,,

oceed direct to London via M via Marseilles. By the don change vessels at Suez. Plymouth. ave the Company's Dockyard, the day of sailing to convey

OMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

P. Captains. On 1884.
G. W. Brady...... 17th Oct.
S. D. Shallard.... 31st ,,
A. H. Johnson ... 14th Nov.

issued at greatly reduced rates of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
rintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

ND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DISI ROUTE.

CKETS from BOMBAY to Brindisi, including the Continental w issued on favorable terms; and le for three and six months. Tickets which allow passengers to travel teamer and 2nd class by rail from

RSEILLES ROUTE.

leave BOMBAY for MAR- nd LONDON direct every four weeks rtisement), and the voyage to the for- mplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 Monsoon). The Railway journey from ion occupies about 27 hours. ion, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, ilway Fare across the Continent :— 80. Second Class Rs. 370. are also issued, for particulars of which rmation on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
g Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
1884.

ONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from 15th of every month for BOMBAY. Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, for First, Second, and Third Class respec- ve of Wine. Infants are allowed free. three and under ten years, half fare. e allowed liberal discount. heavy Baggage will be delivered in REE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed ooks. t of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to eturning within three, six, and twelve months from the date of LANDING. wing other First Class Steamers will leave

Tons. H.P.
A .... 5,000 750 on Saturday, 1st Nov.
NIA .... 3,500 400 on Monday, 1st Dec.

Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy h Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and are issued here. Handbooks of information and other particulars,

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
or House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
EGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20 and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare. Railway fares from Marseilles to London are
Calais and Dover (Mail)........ 1st class
Dieppe .... 1st class ,,
gers heavy luggage will be delivered in London charge to the extent allowed by the passage tick other particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
y, 20th June, 1884.

TRO- HUNGARIAN
D'S S. N. Co.

GULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
N BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

ers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
(new)..	G. Sturli......	4,100	600	29th Oct.
	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th Dec.

n and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
OR BRINDISI.......	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

TICKETS are now issued available for SIX he following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
OR BRINDISI......	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

rates include Wines supplied at meals. for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and on the 3rd of each month. pany's steam launch will be in attendance at under on the day of sailing to convey passen- eir luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGA-PORE AND HONGKONG.

ers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
	G. Doncich ...	4,000	600	28th Oct.

e will be received on board after sunset on the ous to sailing. ANCES effected by the General Insurance Limited), Marine Branch. er particulars freight, passage, &c., &c.,

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
ouse, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June

LAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
YLVIE.........	2,650..	Nelson......	4th Oct.
RRES..........	2,500..	J. A. Guara..	22nd Oct.
MERON	2,500..	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
ANT	3,600..	J. J. Philp...	22nd do.
	[illegible]	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
RUMMOND......	3,000..	H. L. Wilson.	12th do.

llowed by other first-class steamers at regular amer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and s, and Wines can be had on board at moderate amers have splendid accommodation for first- sengers.

Passage Mone
particulars, ap

[illegible] IR & Co.,
Agents.

NGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY, Limited.

OTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 2 per share has been declared for the six ending 30th June, 1884 (making for the whole per cent.), and will be paid on and after the to those shareholders whose names appear Register on 29th September, on production of share

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from September to 6th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

RIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

DVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by instalments, in connection with Policies in the tal Life Office. Deposits received to a limited extent on the terms :—

per cent per annum subject to { 18 months' / 12 ,, / 9 ,, / 6 ,, } notice of withdrawal,

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further ulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,
BY ESTABROOKE,
THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

Gem Portraits ....Re. 1
Victorias ....Rs. 3

and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 6th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 802 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
House on Boxwood, Fahr. and Cent. graduations ....Re. 1-8 and	4	8
Bath Metal Scale, in Japanned Case Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12 and	3	0
Bath Enamel Tube, in Copper Case	4	8
Kew Observatory Pattern, in Copper Case.........	9	0
Pocket, in Revolving German-Silver Case Rs. 6-8 and	7	8
Chemical Fahr. Scale	5	8
,, Fahr. and Cent............................	7	0
Ice Machine, per pair, in case.....................	6	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., on Oak, per pair ....Rs. 12-8 and	30	0
Self-Registering, Max. and Min., in Mahogany Case ....Rs. 18-0 and	25	0
Six's Max. and Min., Combined, in Japanned Case with Magnet	8	0
Metallic Dial Readings ....Rs. 28-0 and	35	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

	Rs.	as.
In Round Brass Cases, with Stops Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-0,	4	8
In Round Electrum.......................Rs. 4-0, Rs. 4-8	5	8
Square Mahogany Cases, with Stops.............	3	0
Watch-Shaped Metal Pocket Cases................	6	0
Round Leather Case. Needle on Agate Cap.......	4	0
Symon's Patent Card Dials, in square Mahogany Case	6	0
Universal, alterable from Floating to Needle Compass.........................Rs. 12-8 and Rs.	20	0
Charm Compasses, 15-Carat Gold	7	8

MAGNETIC SUNDIALS.

	Rs.	as.
Pocket Size, with Agate Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, ,, with stop	5	12
,, ,, ,, in bronzed metal case ...	6	12
Universal, for any position north or south of the Line ....Rs. 25-0 and	35	0

HYGROMETER.

	Rs.	as.
MASON'S STANDARD, Metal Scale, mounted on oak board for suspension	27	0

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure, graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0

RADIOMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
CROOKE'S PATTERN, of perfect finish, each	9	8

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
EXTREMELY SENSITIVE, with circular Thermometer	45	0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TOILET SOAPS.

ERCKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Iapoponax, a l'Heleohope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

BEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond, Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor. Honey.
Curd. Glycerine.
Sunflower. Carbolic.

Per box 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS.)
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	,,	1	0
Seltzer Water...	,,	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade ...	,,	1	0
Ginger Ale	,,	1	8
Raspberryade...	,,	1	0
Aerated Water	,,	0	12
Potash Water	,,	0	12
Lithia Water...	,,	1	8
Vichy Water	,,	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT. FRANGIPANNI.
JASMINE. JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK. MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE. MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX. YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE. LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS. SHAMROCK NOSE-GAY.
RONDELETIA. EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE,
all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING.

THE line having been REPAIRED TRAFFIC of every description is now being CONVEYED THROUGH as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 27th September, 1884.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that a Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace resident in the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 4th October, 1884, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. HOMJEE CURSETJEE DADY, deceased.

A. E. BLUNT GORDON,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay: Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, 22nd September, 1884.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the public of Bombay and the Mofussil that he has REMOVED one of the OLDEST WATCH-REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENTS, that of the late Mr. JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, watch, clock, and chronometer maker, from 17, Meadow-street, to 11, Meadow-street, on the first floor of the house occupied by Cursetjee Cavasjee, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker. The patrons of the establishment are respectfully requested to send to the above address their orders, which will be neatly executed as in the time of his late father.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the patrons of the establishment of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker, that the services of JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE DAVUR have been DISPENSED WITH from the 3rd of September, instant. Hereafter all the correspondence of the said establishment will be signed by the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE,
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of THOMAS CRAUFURD LONGCROFT, late a Major General, Retired List, Madras Staff Corps, formerly on the effective list, as Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Army, deceased, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estate will be remitted home to the Executors under the deceased's will, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Craufurd Longcroft.
Administrator General's Office, Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1884.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the Sixth of October, 1884, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE of this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 10-0 a.m. will start at 10-45 a.m., and [illegible] as at present.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 8-30 a.m. will start at 9-0 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 4-45 p.m. as at present.

THIRD.—An additional Passenger Train will run between Bombay and Poona. It will leave Bombay at 8-30 p.m., and arrive at Poona at 5-45 a.m.; leave Poona at 8-30 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 a.m. on the following day.

FOURTH.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 5-0 p.m. will leave at 11-0 p.m. and reach Poona at 7-0 the following morning. It will leave Poona at 9-30 a.m. and arrive at Sholapur on the same day at 7-0 p.m. instead of at 5-45 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m. will leave at 6-30 a.m. and arrive at Poona at 4-0 p.m. It will leave Poona at 11-0 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 on the following morning.

SIXTH.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 7-0 p.m. will leave at 7-30 p.m. instead, and arrive at Raichur on the following morning at 6-45 as at present.

SEVENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur will start at 5-45 p.m. as at present, and reach Sholapur at 5-0 a.m. the following day.

EIGHTH.—The Down and Up South East Mail Trains will stop at Loni in addition to the Stations at which those Trains stop at present.

NINTH.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m. will start as at present, but will arrive at Jabalpur at 5-45 instead of at 5-15 p.m. the following day.

TENTH.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Jabalpur at 10-30 a.m., will start at 10-0 a.m. instead, and arrive in Bombay on the following day at 9-0 p.m. as at present.

ELEVENTH.—The Mixed Train now running between Bhusawal and Khandwa will be extended to Harda. It will leave Bhusawal at 7-15 a.m. as at present, and arrive at Harda at 5-30 p.m., leave Harda at 8-15 a.m. and arrive at Bhusawal at 6-15 the same evening.

TWELFTH.—The Extra Passenger Train now running between Bombay and Bhusawal on account of the Nasik Fair, will continue to run as at present.

THIRTEENTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-35 a.m., will arrive at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m. instead of 7-45, leave at 7-30 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 12-30 p.m. on the following day.

FOURTEENTH.—The Mixed Train now running between Kalyan and Kasara will be discontinued.

FIFTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Dhond at 11-0 a.m. will leave at 1-30 p.m. and arrive at Munmar at 11-0 p.m. instead of at 9-30 p.m. as at present.

SIXTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Munmar at 3-0 a.m. will leave at 2-30 a.m., arriving at Dhond at 12 noon instead of at 1-15 p.m. as at present.

SEVENTEENTH.—Instead of the present Single daily Train each way over the Khamgaon State Railway, two Trains will run at the following times respectively, namely: from Khamgaon at 8-45 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., arriving at Jalamb at 9-30 a.m. and 4-15 p.m.; and from Jalamb at 10-15 a.m. and 4-45 p.m., arriving at Khamgaon at 11-0 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Sixth of October, 1884, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manag
Bombay, the 29th of September, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 478 OF 1879.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, one of the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER, deceased, residing in house No. 10, situate at Cowasjee Patell Tank-road, in the Island of Bombay.............Plaintiff.

vs.

BOMANJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER and HEERJEEBHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, being with the Plaintiff the administrators de bonis non with the will annexed of the said CURSETJEE COWASJEE ASHBURNER and DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, COWASJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, ARDASEER CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, and RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE ASHBURNER, also of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, and all residing in the house aforesaid.............................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the orders dated the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before George H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendants or any of them in the premises hereinafter described, that is to say :—

All that extensive tract of land containing by admeasurement about one thousand three hundred and eleven acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zillah of Tannah, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandoop and portions of the village of Navoor and Canjoor, respectively, together with a pucca built upper storeyed Bungalow and the furniture therein contained, and the premises well known as the Bhandoop distillery, consisting of various buildings, machinery, apparatus, fittings and appliances suited for distilling spirits. The said Bungalow is well suited for a large family residence and the same and the distillery premises are within a few minutes walk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Station at Bhandoop. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. Goods manufactured at the distillery can be thus easily brought to Bombay either by Rail or by Sea. There are several Wells and Tanks on the Estate, some of which provide the Bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are at present paying Rupees eight hundred per annum for the privilege of drawing water for their Locomotives through the sources aforesaid.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally Brab Trees, Date Trees, and Mangoe Trees. There is also a Small Forest which produces valuable Teak Rafters and ordinary firewood. Portion of the estate is let to tenants, and certain produce of the estate is farmed by the Receiver for a period of one year from twenty ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner,

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,
BATH CHAPS,
SOUPS AND FISH,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,
PATES AND PIES,
PRESERVED MEATS,
SAUSAGES,

MARMALADE AND HONEY,
PICKLES AND SAUCE.
MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,
CAPERS AND OLIVES,
HERBS AND ESSENCES,
POTTED MEATS,
VEGETABLES,
TART FRUITS,
JAMS AND JELLIES,

BISCUITS, COCOA,
MILK AND SUGAR,
TEA AND COFFEE,
CHOCOLATE,
CONFECTIONERY,
DESSERT FRUITS,
CANDIED PEELS,
CANDLES AND SOAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.
PORTS.
CHAMPAGNES.
CLARETS.

SAUTERNES.
BURGUNDIES.
HOCKS.
MOSELLES.

BRANDIES.
WHISKIES.
GINS.
LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery :—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.

Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA,
SILVER PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.
Office open from 8 to 6. for any person desiring to make an engagement.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.,

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY
ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL-WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Importers of all classes of Machinery, Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oil. Plans and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fasteners Alimentative Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Steel, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES :—MAZAGON.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHICORY.

PROVISION CASH STORES, BOMBAY.

TEAS from the celebrated Gardens of Messrs. STIRLING and CULBARD, at Palampore, in 1 lb. packets.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Household Mixture...	per lb.	0	13	0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0
Finest Orange Pekoe	,,	1	8	0
Essai's mixture of China and Indian Teas	,,	1	4	0
SUGAR, white crushed loaf Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs. ...	...	4	8	0
Wholesale, per bag of 6 maunds each, at per md, of 28 lbs. ...	...	3	12	0
Loaf Sugar, cut square	per lb.	0	5	0
COFFEE, best picked "Mocha" grain	,,	0	7	0
Pure fresh ground household coffee	,,	0	12	0
CHICORY, manufactured under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs at their Bonded Warehouse	,,	0	5	0

Apply for latest revised price-list to

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT RESERVOIR PENHOLDERS.

ANY STEEL PEN OF ORDINARY SIZE AND ANY INK MAY BE USED.

THE construction affords absolute security against leakage; and preserves the Ink for any length of time, being made entirely of Hard Vulcanite. It cannot corrode and is not liable to get out of order.

Price Rs. 2-8.

GOLDEN COATED } J Pen. As. 6 per Box.
SILVER COATED }

TODIWALA & CO., LESSEES, MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow Street.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable, It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.

E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.

WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.

J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.

GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

OUTSTATION REQUIREMENTS.

TO all those living in Outstations or proceeding on Tour, we can confidently recommend our carefully selected and constantly replenished STOCK of those articles of daily use, which experience has shown are the BEST and most RELIABLE for the DISTRICTS. STORES of all kinds, of guaranteed quality; WINES and SPIRITS of the best brands; SMOKERS' WANTS in the greatest variety; GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ENAMELLED IRONWARE, and innumerable necessary articles for household use; STATIONERY of every description.

GYMKHANA and SPORTING REQUISITES from the best makers. *Our varied stock of these will be found unsurpassed.*

MEDICINES, MEDICINE CHESTS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL and VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS in the Pharmacy Department are under the special care of several duly qualified ENGLISH CHEMISTS, to whose charge is also confided our well-known AERATED-WATER Manufactory. *Superiority and Purity are thus guaranteed.*

Our splendid assortment of ELECTRO-PLATE, LEATHER and FANCY GOODS offers an ample selection for Presents, etc.

☞ Price lists and pro-forma Invoices on application.

Pharmacy Branch Church-gate-street Bombay. { B. PHILLIPS AND CO., } Pharmacy Branch : Boodwar Peit, Poona City.
TEMPLE HOUSE,
POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash; duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crystal face case..	Rs.	25
In Hunting..	,,	30
In Semi-hunting	,,	35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case...................	,,	35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarters under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHILDREN'S HOSIARY.

GIRL'S BLACK HOSE.
6 in., Ans. 10; 6½ in. As. 12; 7 in. Ans. 13; 7½ in. Re. 1.
GIRL'S WHITE LISLE-THREAD HOSE.
Size 2, 15 Ans.; size 3, Re. 1; size 4, Re. 1-2; size 5, Re. 1-0; size 6, Re. 1-4
GIRL'S WHITE COTTON HOSE.
6½ in. Rs. 5-12 doz.; 7 in. Rs. 6-2 dozen.
GIRL'S BLACK SPUN SILK HOSE.
Rs. 3-4, Rs. 3-15, and Rs. 4-2 per pair.
BOY'S WHITE COTTON SOCKS.
Size 2, Ans. 4; size 3, Ans. 4½; size 4, Ans. 5; size 5, Ans. 5½; size 6, Ans. 6; size 7, Ans. 8; size 8, Ans. 7½; size 9, Ans. 8 per pair.
BOY'S FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE.
Size 5½, Rs. 4-4 per doz.; size 6, Rs. 4-12 per doz.; size 6½, Rs. 5-4 per dozen.
BOY'S WHITE LACE COTTON SOCKS.
From Ans. 6 to Ans. 10 per pair.
BOY'S BLACK LACE COTTON SOCKS.
From Ans. 10 to Re. 1 per pair.
BOY'S BLACK SILK SOCKS, LACE FRONTS,
Rs. 3-15 and Rs. 2-15 per pair.
INFANT'S BEST TOWN-MADE BERLIN-WOOL BOOTS AND BOOTEES,
From Ans. 4 per pair.
CHILDREN'S NURSERY WHITE BERLIN-WOOL HOODS,
From Ans. 12.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 32, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING my ABSENCE from BOMBAY, Mr. G. F. JOHNSON will conduct the business of this Agency.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1884.

A MASONIC BALL will take place at LANOLI on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Tickets to admit one gentleman and two ladies, Rs. 8. Apply to the undersigned.

C. W. HILL,
Secretary, Masonic Lodge.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here, on SATURDAY, 4th instant, at 3 p. m., and 3-15 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secry., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd Oct., 1884.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for the REMOVAL of a quantity of LOOSE BOULDERS and ROCK from GIBBS-ROAD, Malabar Hill. Extent of quantities will be learnt on application at the Executive Engineer's Office.

R. MACEWEN, C. E.,
Assistant Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Exe. Engineer's Office, 3rd October, 1884.

WANTED.

A SURVEYOR and OVERSEER by the Bassein Municipality (British Burma). A good knowledge of levelling and some experience in the construction of roads and works in general indispensible. Salary Rs. 80. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before the 1st of November, to

R. C. WILCOX,
Municipal Engineer,
Bassein Municipality, British Burma.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the articles COTTON SEED and RAILWAY KEYS which was previously advertised for the 1st instant, will take place in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, on TUESDAY next, the 7th October, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd October, 1884.

TO BE LET, for three months, with immediate possession, a very desirable upper-storied furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, commanding a charming view of the sea. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from about 15th October next, a well-known BUNGALOW known as "Wilderness," situated on Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the Colaba Press Company, Limited.

The COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited, and Reduced .... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th day May, 1884, for confirming a resolution REDUCING the Capital of the Company from Rs. 13,32,575 and 6 reas to Rs 5,10,000 is directed to be heard in the said Court on FRIDAY, the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JAFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, & DINSHAH,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884.

THE
SWIFT RESERVOIR PENHOLDER
Will surpass all others,
If only given a fair trial.
Fine, Medium and Broad Points.
To men of business it is indispensible.
Really useful while travelling.
Ever ready for use.
Sure to recommend itself.
Everybody should have one.
Reliable at all times.
Very durable, light and cheap.
Ordinary nibs may be used.
It will not corrode or get out of order.
Remarkable for its swiftness.
Patented by Thos. De La Rue & Co.
Each enclosed in box with filler.
No special ink required.
Hermetically closed at both ends.
Obviates all danger of leakage in the pocket.
Literary men and students should have one.
Decidedly the best of its kind.
Embraces all the latest improvements.
Rapid writing and gracefulness combined.

SWIFT RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.	Rs.	as.
Pocket Size, fitted with Steel Pen	2	8
Desk " " "	3	8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point	5	0
Refills for Gold Pen..........................	3	8

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

		Qts.	Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..	Per doz. Rs.	55 0	Rs. 29 0
Jules Mumm's	"	40 5	22 0
STILL HOCKS.			
Laubenheimer	Per doz.	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer....................	"	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer....................	"	18 0	10 0
Liebfraumilch	"	21 0	11 8
Steinwein..........................	"	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	"	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	"	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	"	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	"	34 0	...
SHERRY.			
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	Per doz.	30 0	—
Madeira, superior	"	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	"	24 0	..
Extra Quality.....................	"	15 0	..
CLARET.			
Petit Medoc, superior	Per doz.	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	"	10 0	5 8
Chateau La Rose	"	24 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	"	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.			
Volnay	Per doz.	21 0	..
Chambertin	"	27 0	...
BEER.			
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	Per doz.	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer..................		4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co.		4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	"	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	"	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	"	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.			
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	Per doz.	17 0	..
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom ..	"	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks		26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica ..Rum...		21 0	...
BRANDIES.			
Exshaw's No. 1	Per doz.	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	"	23 0	..
Hennessy's ***	"	36 0	..
Do. **	"	33 0	..
Do. *	"	30 0	..
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	"	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavored) ...	"	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy).	"	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's Finest Cognac ** very old..........	"	34 0	..
WHISKY.			
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky	Per doz.	20 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	"	22 0	..
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	"	24 0	...
PORTS.			
Barton's Best Invalid.........	Per doz.	24 0	..
Oporto	"	18 0	..
Port, usual quality.........	"	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.			
Benedictine....................	Per bottle	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	"	5 0	...
Do. Green	"	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau	"	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	"	3 0	1 12
Curacao....			1 12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters	per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth..........................	"	15 0	...
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	"	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
Bombay, 1st Oct. 1884.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
LONDON, BOMBAY, AND AMRAOTI,

HAVE much pleasure to inform the general public in Bombay and up-country that they have JUST OPENED a WAREHOUSE of CHEAPEST EUROPE STORES at 52, Esplanade Cross Road, Old Cash Bazar Building near Crawford Market, where all useful and Fancy Articles can be had cheaper than all other firms in Bombay, as they have secured Sole Agencies with several Merchants and Manufacturers in different European towns, all throughout the Continent, by personally visiting those places. "COMPARISON is the true test of CHEAPNESS."

IN STOCK, ENGLISH SEWING MACHINES BY S. DAVIS & Co., London.

	Rs.	as.
EMPRESS Lock Stitch Hand Machine	27	0
PERIOD Machine on the Wheeler-Wilson principle.	40	0
FAMILY Machine on the Singer principle	45	0
CHILDREN'S Perambulators with Iron wheels from Rs. 18 to	45	0
ENGLISH Folding Chairs with Arms and Carpet seats, each	2	8
PORTABLE Electric Bells with Wire Battery Push, complete, each	10	0
WATCHES in Gold and Silver Aluminium Metal, each, from Rs. 3-8 to	50	0
WHISKY, Glenogle Scotch Highland, per case......	20	0
CLARET, Nicholes Freres Margaux, "	10	0
BRANDY, Beychau Fils, per case	18	0

The above three wines are imported first time in India, of which they are Sole Agents for India.

Besides the above we have a large assortment of DRESDEN China Vases, Flower Baskets, Ladies' Velvet, Plush, and Olive Wood Bags, and other Ornamental and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention here.

Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS have also much pleasure to inform the general public that they have also started Agency for GENERAL PURVEYING AND BAZAR SUPPLYING of which they have long experience, and hope to satisfy their Customers both in Cheapness and best quality of Stores and Bazar than any other Agents.

PROVISIONS AND OILMAN STORES from Crosse and Blackwell, and J. Morton, as well as Patent Medicines received by every Mail, and guaranteed to be quite fresh and of the Best quality, also CHILDREN'S TOYS, PERFUMERY, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, INDIAN and CHINESE CURIOSITIES and sundry goods.

COME ONE COME ALL, and see for yourselves or ask your friends who have visited our Firm about our Prices and the quality of our goods.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms—liberal satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open for visitors.

THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD LIQUID (Registered) is a beautiful Gold Ink and an excellent Gold Paint. As. 2 and 8 per bottle.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

NOTICE.—THORPE and Co., Tailors, Shirt-makers, Masonic Jewellers, and General Outfitters, have REMOVED TO RAMPART-ROW, opposite the Prince of Wales's Statue.

FELT HATS for Evening Wear, Latest Shapes, Best quality, Black, Drab, and Brown, Rs. 8-8 each.—THORPE & Co., Hatters and Outfitters, Bombay.

LADIES' FELT HATS, Best Quality Fawn, Drab and Black, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10-8 each.—THORPE and Co., General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WALKING-STICKS.—A Choice assortment to hand, suitable for presentation, &c., &c. From Re. 1 each.—THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS and Badminton players should use OLIVE SOAP for blistered hands. At all Chemists, Grocers. 4 annas per cake.

ICES, ICES, daily of variety, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the Vienna Ice Cream Saloon, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choicest assortment of Christmas Cards, the cheapest and best to be had in Bombay. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS, near Crawford Market.

CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran, occupying the finest site and now greatly improved, will be open for visitors about the 8th instant. Billiards and Badminton available.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9 Meadow-st. Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. H. Farran's valuable household furniture, Schiedmayer and Soehne's square pianoforte, to be sold at Malabar Hill, to-day at 1 p.m.

FOR SALE, new Mail-phaeton, very little used, in splendid order; Barouche and different carriages, to be seen at Girgaum Carriage Commission Rooms.—SORABJEE NOWROJEE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igatpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

POONA RACES, 1884.—Settling day for Losers, SATURDAY, 4th instant. Poona, 1st Oct., 1884.

SINGLE-SEATED BROUGHAM, second-hand, in good repair, will be auctioned at BENNETT'S on SATURDAY, 4th.

WANTED to purchase a Horse, Shigram, and Harness, must be in perfect order. Apply W. G., this office.

WANTED for the Officers Mess, 19th Regiment N.I., a MESS BUTLER. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 19th N.I., Deesa.

WANTED, a good CARD and MULE FITTER for two or three months. Address, "Fitter," *Bombay Gazette.*

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY is rapidly becoming the most popular brand in Bombay. Rs. 25 per doz. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE, EXCELLENT BIG DRUM and a Miscellaneous assortment of Band Equipment. Apply BAND MASTER, 10th N. L. I.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security. Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn. Latest patterns. Coat and vest, Rs. 7-8.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyra & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

CHAMPAGNE.—HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE, a fresh shipment, quarts Rs. 55 and pts. Rs. 58, less our usual 5 per cent. discount. Apply to the Godown-keeper, VOLKART BROTHERS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OPEN for an engagement, an experienced Engineer in Mill work and Ginning Factories, holding excellent Testimonials for ability and sobriety. Apply C. D., this paper.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

20 RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, a pair of Field Glasses, by Negretti and Zambra, in black leather case, stamped with initials C. A. R., owner's name C. A. Roberts on glasses. Whoever will forward the same to owner, Meean Mir, can receive the above reward.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounting to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 6th October, CHANGES will be made in the train service between HOTGI and GADAG as under, viz:—

1. The Up mixed train will leave Hotgi for Gadag at 6-45 a.m. instead of at 6-40 a.m.; and will arrive at Gadag at 7-5 p.m. instead of 7-3 p. m.

2. The Down mixed train will leave Gadag at 6-15 a. m. instead of 7-5 a. m.; and will arrive at Hotgi at the same time as at present, viz., 7-20 p. m.

For further particulars, see time and fare tables exhibited at stations.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Gadag, 1st October, 1884.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together. Broach, Pallej, Randere, Samnee, Khamgaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Agra, Etawah.

Tenders will be received up to 10th day of October, 1884. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum-street Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1883.

2nd. To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1884.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

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EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne........................	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............	52 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	33 0	..
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	48 0	...
Dry Elite	48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	40 0	" 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra..............................	" 42 0	" 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)................	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..............................	Rs.	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	"	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	"	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	...
Hochheimer Berg..........................	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	"	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	"	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner....................................	" ..	" 16 0
Hochheimer....................................	"	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 16 0	...
Liebfraumilch	"	" 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg................	" 19 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger...................................	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 39
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior........................	" 16 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc................................	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux..	"	" 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St Julien	" 28 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..........	Rs. 22 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A. L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay..	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	25 0	...
BEER.		**Per doz. pints.**
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer....................................	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer....................................	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.	**Per doz. quarts.**	**Per doz. pints.**
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)........................	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior........................	" 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest............................	" 21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	"	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	"	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters..................	" 14 0	...
Fortuna Calorie Punsch	" 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial................................	" 15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Korniman Brændevin..............		" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum...............................		" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum.........................		" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		" 4 0
Do. do. do. ,, tins, First Swiss Brand.		" 5 0
Do. do. do. Bab		" 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter..............................	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest........................	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 1

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)............................	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)..	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus..	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage....................	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water........	" 0 12	" 0 7
Cellery	" 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus.......................................	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery...	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans............................	" 0 8	" ...
Small Sausages................................	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

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Price Re. 1. Postage half anna

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case	Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ...	" 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case	" 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ...	" 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

[*NINTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1884.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1884 contains

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS
OF
BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TURNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Building, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON,
AWARDED
NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,
BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.
BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose. Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.

Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—U. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. SEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces appetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Oct.	5th, 2h. 31·3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	11th, 7h. 20·3m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19th, 5h. 22·7m. a.m.
First Quarter...............	"	27th, 9h. 45·7m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 4	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Justices of the Peace Meeting, 5 p.m. Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 12 noon.	5 53	5 44	10 43m 11 12a	4 22m 4 45a
Sun. 5	17th Sunday after Trinity.	5 53	5 44	11 22m 11 55a	5 5m 5 23a
Mon. 6	Factory Commission, 2 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Nizam.*	5 53	5 43	— 0 1a	5 48m 6 2a
Tu. 7	Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Monthly meeting of Directors of S. M. Institute, 5-30 p.m.	5 54	5 42	0 38m 0 40a	6 30m 6 43a
Wed. 8	Town Council, 3 p.m. Municipal Elections, 9 a.m.	5 54	5 41	1 21m 1 19a	7 13m 7 25a
Thr. 9	Execution of Mirza Aga Secunder.	5 54	5 40	2 5m 2 0a	8 0m 8 9a
Fri. 10	Departure of English mail per s.s. Indus, 5 p.m.	5 54	5 40	2 55m 2 48a	8 53m 9 0a

* Left Aden at 11 p.m. on Tuesday, September 30.

DIVINE SERVICES.

17TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, October 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Litany and 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 182, 311, (Pt. 2) 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon Mathew of Ceylon. Hymns 1 0 and 365. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Baunnett. Anthem.—"Lovely appear over the Mountains."—Gounod.

Thursday, October 9.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the Endowment Fund of the Ceylon Bishophric.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins & Holy Communion. Hymns 290 & 320.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 224, 160 & 17.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 217, 107 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 503, 325 and 384.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 121, 275, and 136.

Wednesday, October 8.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 282, 242, and 298.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 5, 323 and 231.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 268, 232, and 24.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

"ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Dock.

4-30 p.m.—Short service at the General Hospital.
7 p.m.—Service and Sermon at the Church.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Venice in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Justices of the Peace, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Simla (s), from Bussorah; and I. G. S. Tenasserim, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Persian Gulf; Deepdale (s), Dunkirk; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Gwalior (s), Trieste, &c.; and Bretton Hall (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Geelong and Indus entered, and the s. s. Deepdale left, the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Gwalior left it yesterday.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th ult. was 43,377 maunds, and in money Rs. 2,867.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of September was 2,606, out of which 268 were new admissions, the daily average being 86·86.

THE CURRENCY BALANCES.—Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar, bullion-keeper in the Bombay Mint, was deputed to verify the currency balances and the closing balance in the exchange department on the last working day of September.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted last month in this dispensary is 1,778, the daily average attendance being 180·63. The prevailing diseases last month were fevers, stomach and bowel complaints, and a few cases of measles.

THE CHURCH IN CEYLON.—The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew, of Colombo, will preach at the Cathedral on Sunday evening with reference to the difficulties of the Church in Ceylon connected with disestablishment, and the offertory will be devoted to the fund being raised for the endowment of that Church.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mahomed Tavur, residing in Dongree-street, reported to the police on Thursday that during his absence from home since the 29th ultimo, some person had entered his room and by means of a duplicate key opened a box and stolen gold and silver ornaments, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 110.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Gorupdeo-road, on the body of Aba Bhewa, aged 27 years. Deceased was a mill labourer. About eight days ago he was seized with fever, and he became delirious. While in that state he wandered about, and suddenly ran up to a well near his house, jumped into it, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. A verdict of suicide was returned.

THE S. S. PUNJAB.—The *Sind Gazette* of the 1st instant says:—The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Punjab, which vessel was due at Kurrachee with local mails from Bombay last Saturday afternoon, fell in with very heavy weather after leaving Bombay. Her propeller and rudder were carried away. The company's agents heard of the Punjab being off Cutch Mandavi yesterday, and the s. s. Euphrates has been sent to her assistance from Bombay. The tug Dagmar has also gone to look out for her from Kurrachee.

DEATH OF A SOLITARY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mahim on the body of Laloo, aged 65 years. Deceased kept a grocer's shop on Mahim-road and lived alone. For the last three months he had suffered from fever and cough. It was brought to the notice of the police that deceased had not opened his shop since he closed it on Wednesday night. An entrance was accordingly effected into the premises by cutting away the bars of one of the windows, as the front door was found fastened from the inside. The deceased was found lying dead on a charpoy, covered with a dhotur. The verdict was, that death was caused by fever.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a clerk employed in the Port Trust, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Port Police Court, with the theft of a quantity of cutlery, the property of Haji Adam Latiff. The facts have been already reported. Mr. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Perozsha Mehta for the accused. Before going into the case Mr. Mehta said he would like to know on what grounds Mr. Smith prosecuted. He had in no way shown that the Trustees had any interest in the property. His worship said the Trustees were the custodians of the property. Mr. Smith appeared on behalf of the Crown. Dinshaw Manockjee was called, and said that he lived in Borah Bazaar. On the 7th of last month accused brought a bundle of cutlery and asked that he should keep it. He then left, and returned with a Borah. He saw them bargaining, and the Borah gave accused Rs. 10. He heard the Borah ask him (accused) to go to his shop. The next morning accused returned and gave witness a present of a number of articles. The case was then adjourned.

CAPTURE OF THREE HOUSEBREAKERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before P. Ryan, three coolies named Gungaram Luxmon, Mucktra Nathoo, and Narayan Nathoo were charged, at the instance of Inspector Butterfield, with housebreaking and theft. Mr. Chaik appeared for the complainant, a grain merchant, and Mr. Dharyavan appeared for No. 2, and Mr. Bhundara defended No. 3. The complainant had a shop at Colaba, and on last Cocoanut Fair day he closed early, leaving a partner of his sleeping in front of it. About two or three in the morning the second and third prisoners entered the shop through a window. They had wrenched two iron bars out of the window, and thus got in. Looking about them, the burglars saw two boxes and made off with them. These boxes contained ornaments of the value of over Rs. 4,000. In the morning the boxes were missed, and the bars of the window found broken. The complainant made a report to the police. Every effort was made to trace the thieves. About that time a box was found at Jamsetjee-bunder. The bottom was [illegible] and the ornaments which it had conta[illegible] about Rs. 750, were missing. The [illegible] had hopes of finding the prisoners [illegible] ago he received information [illegible] were at Chinch-bunder. [illegible] Mr. Butterfield found [illegible] arrested them, but for [illegible] escaped. His wo[illegible] months' and [illegible] imprisonm[illegible] evidence [illegible]

ALL[illegible] short ti[illegible] the theft [illegible] Departm[illegible] Ameer, [illegible] it is alleg[illegible] Mrs. Sex[illegible] constable [illegible] use his in[illegible] of swearing [illegible] out of the c[illegible] both for th[illegible] much of th[illegible] listening to [illegible] who were e[illegible] witnesses sp[illegible] house when th[illegible] while the cr[illegible] number of poi[illegible] who were prese[illegible] arrived, and t[illegible] witnesses were [illegible] When the evide[illegible] Colonel LaTouche [illegible] *Observer.*

MEETING OF [illegible]

THE HYDERABAD [illegible] WEAV[illegible]

AN annual ordinary [illegible] pany was held yesterd[illegible] circle, when Mr. D. [illegible] presided. The followin[illegible] mitted:—

"Your directors have a[illegible] before you a satisfactory [illegible] profits earned this year [illegible] Rs. 1,13,797-13-2 plus Rs. [illegible] forfeited shares, and Rs. 8,74[illegible] of 38 unallotted shares [illegible] brought forward from last [illegible] account, making in all a tota[illegible] Of this amount Rs. 49,000 were [illegible] last as an *ad interim* dividend [illegible] on 700 shares), and there, therefo[illegible] sum of Rs. 74,017-9-1, which [illegible] commend should be appropriat[illegible] To be written off mill buildi[illegible] tion, Rs. 24,000; (*b*) As bonus [illegible] company's employes, Rs. 1,765; [illegible] a further dividend on 700 sha[illegible] Rs. 49,000; balance to be car[illegible] year's profit and loss, Rs. 152-9[illegible] The shareholders will no dou[illegible] profit made this year is in exces[illegible] so far satisfactory; but your d[illegible] complain that, notwithstanding [illegible] this branch of their business th[illegible] is not yet large enough to keep u[illegible] of the company's looms in full wo[illegible] fore no scope for a further extensi[illegible] at present no prospect of any, [illegible] buildings and yarn and cloth stock [illegible] insured for Rs. 7,35,500, and th[illegible] fully covered by insurances amounti[illegible] Owing to the death of one of the co[illegible] Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia [illegible] have nominated Mr. Ardaseer Curs[illegible] in his place.

Resolutions were passed adopting [illegible] claring a dividend of Rs. 70 per shar[illegible] Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sett[illegible] Cursetjee Furdonjee as auditors at a [illegible] of Rs. 200 each; re-electing Mr. Rehim[illegible] as a director. After the usual vote o[illegible] chairman and the office bearers of [illegible] the meeting resolved itself into a[illegible] general meeting, and confirmed [illegible] resolution:—

That the directors be and they are [illegible] ed and empowered to increase the [illegible] company by the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, [illegible] 100 new shares of Rs. 1,000 each. [illegible] be and they are hereby empowered t[illegible] shares from time to time as they [illegible] advisable for the interest of the comp[illegible] public auction or private sale. That [illegible] the Articles of Association be repea[illegible] following be substituted in its place [illegible] general meetings shall be held once a [illegible] year, between the months of July an[illegible] such times and places as the director[illegible] time to time determine. That article [illegible] Articles of Association for conven[illegible] ordinary or extraordinary meeting [illegible] follows:—That the words "Fourteen [illegible] punged from the article and the words "[illegible] be substituted in their place."

A vote of thanks concluded the procee[illegible]

THE HINDUSTAN S. AND W. COM[illegible]

AN annual general meeting of the com[illegible] held yesterday, Mr. Damodar Thakersey [illegible] presiding. The following is the directors' r[illegible] the year ending 30th June:—

"The accounts show a net profit of Rs. 79,[illegible] out of which your directors propose t[illegible] dividend of Rs. 40 per whole and Rs. 10 per [illegible] share, which will absorb Rs. 48,000, and [illegible] of the balance as follows, viz.:—To one [illegible] incurred on the additions and improvem[illegible] spinning and weaving machinery, Rs. [illegible] carry to next year, Rs. 1,144-2-11—Rs. [illegible] Your directors extremely regret that they [illegible] a more satisfactory result of the year [illegible] lay before you. Adverse circumstances [illegible] tributed to bring about this result, viz., th[illegible] the price of yarn and cloth and the ris[illegible] price of cotton. Added to this was the [illegible] although every exertion was used to incr[illegible] production from spinning machinery, [illegible] that all their efforts were futile to [illegible] increase the same, your directors deter[illegible] take decided steps to effect a remedy, and [illegible] from England Ashworth's long collars [illegible] throstle spindles. These have been fixed [illegible] result already shows an increased pro[illegible] 25 per cent. Again your directors, having [illegible] get more production out of the "lo[illegible] spindles by giving them more "speed" [illegible] came to the conclusion that in the end it [illegible] true economy to get rid of the old mule [illegible] determined to do so. They have ordered [illegible] England 16,100 new mule spindles of [illegible] makers with all the recent improvement[illegible] of these have arrived and will be fitted [illegible] as quickly as possible. The directo[illegible] fidently of opinion that these [illegible] will give an increase in production of [illegible] New openers have been added to [illegible] room" and extra machinery to the "[illegible] and in fact the mill has been thoroughly [illegible] and additions and improvements [illegible] necessary, and these will also tend [illegible] increase the production both in [illegible] quantity. You will see that your d[illegible] taken strong measures to put the [illegible] thoroughly sound footing, as they fe[illegible] measures would succeed, and they tru[illegible] shareholders will approve the steps [illegible] taken; and your directors believe th[illegible] renewals and improvements now de[illegible] completed your mill will be in as good [illegible] as any other first class mill in this city."

Resolutions were passed adopting th[illegible] declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 10 per quarter share. Mes[illegible] wandas Purshotundas and Morarjee R[illegible] re-elected directors; and Messrs. Pest[illegible] jee and Fakeerjee Muncherjee were [illegible] auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 [illegible] Thanks having been voted to the c[illegible] meeting terminated.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Col W Tweedie, Poona.
a Mr C Winchester, Ahmednagar.
a Mr P Shannon, Kolhapur.
a Col J H Bedford, Kirkee.
a Mr and Mrs R J Middleton, Poona.
a Mr McRobert, Aberdeen.
a Mr D Bryan, Glasgow.
Mr Alexander Shewan, CS, London.
a Dy Surg-Genl W M Webb, England.
a Mr W Nichol, England.
a Lieut-Col Woodthorpe, England.
a Col Collett, England.
a Mr J L Reuss, England.
a Mr H Holmwood, England.
a Mr G Bellett, England.
a Major Bartholomew, England.
a Mrs Shannon, England.
a Miss McDowell, England.
a Mr and Mrs J S Swallow, England.
a Mr G R Richardson, England.
[illegible]
Mr Hugh Simeon, M A, England.
Lieut R J Gardiner, Poona.

Residents left during [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL [illegible]

GOVERNMENT [illegible]
BOMBAY, 2nd [illegible]
Means of observations at [illegible]

Barometer corrected [illegible]
Temperature of the Air [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer [illegible]
Dew Point [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the w[illegible]
Maximum temperature of ai[illegible]
Minimum do. do. [illegible]
General Direction of Wind [illegible]
Movement of wind in 24 ho[illegible]
Fall of Rain [illegible]
Total fall during the month [illegible]

[illegible] GOOMI MYSTERY.

TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]

30 years I have tried all [illegible] recommended, and I can [illegible] and Sulphur Soap has [illegible] of the skin."—J. M'G[illegible] late Staff Surgeon to [illegible] Beautifully white, [illegible] by all Chemists. Agents [illegible]

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HIGH COURT.—October 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

THE AGENCY OF THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

BACHOOBAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* SHAMJEE JADOWJEE.

The plaintiffs in this case are the widow of the late M. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, and Mr. L. A. Watkins, the receiver of the deceased's estate; and the defendant is one of the agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills. The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that they are entitled to a share of 60 per cent. in the firm of Vunmalidas Jugjeewan Shamjee and Co., and to a like share in the commission earned and to be earned by the firm so long as it continues to carry on the agency; that in the alternative, the rights of the plaintiffs may be ascertained and declared; that the defendant may be decreed to pay the share of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla already accrued due, after making all proper deductions therefrom; that, at any rate the defendant may be decreed to allow in account with his estate the sum of Rs. 13,100, &c. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advocate-General, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment in the case to-day, said:—The plaintiffs are the widow and executrix of one Hormusji Nowroji Saklatwalla deceased, and the receiver to his estate, appointed by a decretal order of 23rd January, 1883, made in a creditor's suit for administration (No. 9 of 1883) against the executrix above-named. The defendant is the surviving partner of the firm of Vunmalidas Jagjivan Shamjee and Co., agents to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. This suit is brought to recover from the defendant the share of the said Saklatwalla in the said partnership at the date of his death, and its earnings subsequently acquired. The written statement admits the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 6 (inclusive), and paras. 8, 10, and 11 of the plaint, and that defendant is liable to account for Saklatwalla's share of 60 per cent. in the firm down to the date of his death 30th November, 1882. At the hearing the Advocate-General, on behalf of the plaintiffs, admitted the statements contained in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 of the written statement, except that the name of the defendant should be inserted therein, instead of the name of Jadhowjee Raghojee. He admitted, however, that the items making up the sum of Rs. 6,244-2-5, mentioned in paragraph 10 of the written statement should be brought into account between the plaintiffs and defendant; whereupon Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendant, said he would not press the first issue; as to the necessity of joining as parties defendant the other partners with him in the firm of Jadhowjee Raghojee. It was also admitted that Rs. 1,455 in all were paid by defendant in respect of the Rs 13,100 paid by Saklatwalla. On the other points argued at the hearing, I am of opinion that the plaintiffs are rightly joined in this suit in respect of the causes of action according to them respectively as executrix and receiver, and that the defendant is not entitled in this suit to set off against the action of the plaintiffs the sum of Rs 20,538-0-11, in the 10th paragraph of the written statement mentioned, as due from the estate of Saklatwalla to defendant's old firm of Jadowjee Raghojee, which is properly the subject of a separate suit by the members of that firm against the representatives of Saklatwalla for the admission just mentioned regarding the Rs. 6,244-2-5, does not, in my opinion, amount to an admission that, as regard Saklatwalla and the subject matter of this suit the payments making up that sum were made by any other than the defendant, though so far as he alone is concerned he may have derived them from his connection with the firm of Jadhowjee Raghojee, and no evidence was offered by the defendant to connect Saklatwalla with that firm in regard to the subject matter of this suit. In these circumstances the main question between the parties is as to the right of the plaintiffs, as representing the share of Saklatwalla, to claim a share in the earnings of the firm of Vunmalidas JugjeewanShamjee & Co. acquired subsequent to the death of Saklatwalla. The firm was founded in 1873, by Vunmalidas Jeeva, Jugjeevandas Heerjee and the defendant, for the purpose of winding up the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, Limited, in which there were large shareholders, and of acquiring the agency of a new company to be started in its place called the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in which also they held a large number of shares. The partnership agreement between these three original partners, dated 29th October, 1873, provides, *inter alia*, that the partners are to continue the agency business of the new company for thirty years; Vunmalidas receiving 39 per cent., Jugjeewundas 31 per cent., and the defendant 30 per cent. of the earning; that should a vacancy occur by the death or retirement of any partner during the said term of thirty years, the remaining partners are to admit such person in his place as the partner so dying or retiring may submit, and the person so appointed shall succeed to the share and power of the partner so dying or retiring that the members of the firm are not to carry on any other business than that of the agency to the company; or seek to make any profit other than that derived from the agency commission earned by the said firm and their shares in the company; and that the members of the firm shall hold altogether 400 shares of the company in the proportion of their shares in the firm so long as they continue to act as agents of the company. In the 6th paragraph of the memorandum of the association, and by the 103rd of the articles of association of the new company it was provided that the firm of Vunmalidas Jugjeewan Samjee & Co., or whatever member or members that firm might for the time consist of, should be the agents of the company under the superintendence and control of the directors as long as the said firm should carry on business in Bombay or until they should resign and should receive a commission of ¼anna per lb. on all yarns and clothes manufactured and sold by the company, and of 2½per cent. on the proceeds of sale of materials manufactured and sold by the company; but that such commission should be reduced by one-third if the company were unable in any one year to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. owing to their profits being less than that amount; and that in the event of the company being wound up during the continuance of the said firm as its agents, the said firm should receive as compensation a sum equal to five years' commission. By the 104th article of association the duties of the agents are defined to be the purchase of cotton and the sale of yarn, cloth, and materials of wool, jute, silk, and other fibres manufactured in the mills and the waste of cotton and yarn in such manner and on such conditions as the directors may from time to time prescribe. These provisions as well of the partnership agreement as of the memorandum of articles of the company show, I think, the first, that the provision of agents to the company was considered a valuable one, and that the profits to be derived from the commission earned by them were expected to be considerable; and secondly, that the services to be rendered by the agents were of a personal nature, depending greatly for their value on the personal exertions and knowledge of the agents. On the 16th August, 1874, Vunmalidass died, having by his will of 15th August, 1874, appointed his wife, Kesser, to succeed him in the firm. On the 2nd August, 1875, she sold the 39 per cent. share of Vunmali, to which she so succeeded in the firm, to Saklatwalla who was a large shareholder in the company and one of the original directors. On 19th November, 1876, Jugjeewan assigned his 31 per cent. share to Saklatwalla and the defendant, who divided it between themselves in the proportion of 21 per cent. to 10 per cent. The number of partners, originally three, was thus reduced to two; and of these Saklatwalla, who was not a member of the firm as originally constituted, but had come in by purchase from the appointee of an original partner, was entitled to a 60 per cent. share, and the defendant to a 40 per cent. Saklatwalla died on 30th November, 1882, and all his shares in the company have since been sold. In his will, of which the plaintiff Bachubai is executrix, he makes no mention of his interest in the firm of Vunmalidas Jugjeewan Shamji & Co. In the 3rd clause he bequeaths the property therein enumerated, in which he included his shares in spinning and other companies, but they are not otherwise expressly specified as well as "whatever my other estate and effects and property there may be," to his said executrix upon trust for payment of his debts. He then bequeaths to the said Bachubai absolutely "whatever ready money and property there may remain," and a life estate (with remainder over to his son absolutely), in "my remaining estate and effects and ornaments and jewels" but subject to a payment of Rs. 401 in specific legacies at such time as she may deem proper. It is clear that such a devise as this cannot be held to be a due exercise of the power of appointment reserved to the partners in the firm of Vunmalidas Jugjeewan Shamjee and Co. by the articles of agreement of patnership of 29th October, 1873; even assuming that that power was not restricted to the original partner in the firm, but would ensure to the purchaser from an appointee under it. A power so onerous to the continuing partners ought, I apprehend, to be expressly exercised by a specific appointment, not by implication to be inferred from the words of a general devise. Even assuming that it could be so impliedly exercised this devise does not exercise the power. It is clear there is [illegible] power to appoint a successor for life with remainder over to and [illegible] there [illegible] any [illegible] must [illegible] ubai [illegible] tely of [illegible] may re[illegible] [illegible] ts may [illegible] in its [illegible] not used [illegible] ould be [illegible] devise [illegible] gard to [illegible] Having [illegible] with "property" [illegible] hich is [illegible] distinction [illegible] de between [illegible] "pro[illegible] it seems to me [illegible] s used [illegible] "property" [illegible] in na[illegible] attached to [illegible] and [illegible] goods," or "furni[illegible] any [illegible] s and utensils." [illegible] en to [illegible] to hold that it can be [illegible] ned sum due in respect [illegible] ship, [illegible] t. share in the partnership [illegible] firm, [illegible] the future earnings of [illegible] term, [illegible] portion of its thirty years [illegible] any [illegible] arises, whether apart from [illegible] intment the representatives [illegible] walla are entitled to [illegible] earned since his death [illegible] was a partner. Mr. Lindley [illegible] on partnership, states [illegible] which arise on this branch of his [illegible] of great difficulty, and again [illegible] lating to it as uncertain. I think [illegible] on the law. It appears to me [illegible] to be applied are neither [illegible] nor uncertainly expressed [illegible] n their application to an [illegible] not in any uncertainty [illegible] infinite variety of the facts [illegible] must be decided solely [illegible] circumstances. The difficulty [illegible] the bearing of well-established principles of law on the [illegible] particular case, and it is because [illegible] s vary with each case that we [illegible] ion in one case exactly applicable [illegible] o another. A good instance of this [illegible] the two cases with which I was pressed [illegible] Kirkpatrick in his argument on behalf [illegible] Featherstonhaugh *v.* Turner, [illegible] 25 Beav [illegible] Mellersh *vs.* Keen, [illegible] the former was a suit by the administratrix [illegible] partner in a firm of surgeons [illegible] the deceased member £300 to [illegible] 3th share of the practice, and there was [illegible] between the two partners that on either retiring his share should be sold. The surviving partner refused to purchase the share of the deceased himself, or to admit any other purchaser. The administratrix sued to compel him to perform this agreement, and to recover the share of the deceased partner in the profits derived from the practice after his death. So much of the case as turns upon the rights of the parties under the special agreement between the partners is clearly not applicable here, where the right of sale to and nomination of a successor depends upon the due exercise by the retiring partner of the power of appointment under the agreement of 26th October, 1873. In other respects the two cases have already a fact in common, except that neither is a trading partnership. In the present case Saklatwalla paid nothing to the firm for his admission, nor did he in any way influence the goodwill after joining the firm, for its only customer, the New Great Eastern Company, had been already secured before he became a partner. It seems to me, therefore, that the two grounds which apparently formed the basis of the enquiry ordered in Featherstonhaugh *v.* Turner do not exist in the present case. Mellersh *v.* Keen was a suit for dissolution of a firm of bankers on the lunacy of one of the members. In such a case, the good-will, consisting of an extensive connection, would be a valuable asset. But in computing the value of the defendant's share in it at the date of the dissolution, the court directed account to be taken of the fact that the plaintiffs might continue to carry on the same business and had the right to issue bank notes which would not pass to the purchaser of the good-will. While the amount of the defendants' share in subsequent profits was to be ascertained with reference to the use of the defendant's capital or property. This case has very little in common, in its facts, with the present, where the only asset of the firm, except what we may call its only capital, consisting in the personal abilities and exertions of the partners is the goodwill of a single customer, acquired before the advent of Saklatwalla, none of whose capital or property—using the words in a material sense—has at any time been used in earning profits. But both in Featherstonhaugh *v.* Turner and in Mellersh *v.* Keen it was ordered that in taking the account of the subsequently acquired profits liberal allowance for management should be made to the partners carrying on the business, while the right of the deceased partners representatives to his share in subsequenly acquired profits seems to have depended on the question whether these were earned by the use of anything contributed by him to the capital or good-will of the firm, and in determining the value of the goodwill account is to be taken of such circumstances as would operate in the minds of a possible partner towards depreciating the price and as to this latter point see also Smith *v.* Everett, 27 Beav 446. In the form of Lord Eldon's decree in Cook *v.* Colingridge, which is given in a note at 27 Beav. 456, the passage to which particularly I refer being at p. 459, the Lord Chancellor seems to have held that the master was in error in determining that a mere goodwill was an asset of no speculative value in the market when continuing partners might carry on the same business after dissolution on their own account, though that might materially affect, if it did not destroy, the value of the good will, and directed him to ascertain its value by sale. But this again, the business of the firm being that of coach builders, was a case of a partnership with an extensive connection, dealing with a number of customers, some of whom might transfer their support to the purchaser of the goodwill, though others might prefer to continue to deal with the old partners. So that, clearly, so long as there was a reasonable prospect of any one being found willing to take his chance of making a profit out of the purchase of the goodwill, it could not rightly be treated as an unsaleable asset. The difficulty in the present case is that the goodwill consists of the support of a single customer, the New Great Eastern Company, who are in no way bound, but may, if they choose, continue to employ the defendant as agent notwithstanding the sale, or appoint another, with regard either to him or the purchaser. In such circumstances, is it reasonably probable that any purchaser would bid any but a nominal price for the goodwill? Shortly stated, the broad principles of law, generally applicable to such a case as the present, I conceive to be as follows. The death of one member of a firm operates as dissolution of the partnership. His representatives have no right to become partners, nor to interfere in any way in the conduct of the business; but they represent the deceased for the purposes of the account. The surviving partners have no right to take the share of the deceased partner at their own valuation, or, in the absence of special agreement, or without the consent of his representatives, to ascertain it otherwise than by conversion of the assets of the partnership into money by actual sale. Such an asset is the goodwill of the business if saleable. The value of the assets of the firm and of the deceased partner's share in them at the date of its dissolution by his death being thus determined, the account must proceed to ascertain what has been gained since such dissolution by the employment of the capital or property of the deceased partner; or, in other words, by continuing the employment of his share in the assets of the firm as found to exist at the date of his death, and he must be credited with his share in this, against which must be set a liberal allowance to the surviving partners for carrying on the business without his assistance. But the court will not concern itself to determine the value of an unsaleable asset by which I understand one that will certainly not command more than a merely nominal price when brought to sale; and if the subsequently-acquired profits cannot be attributed to the employment of assets in which the deceased partner has a share, his *prima facie* right to share in them is rebutted. In the present case, it is admitted that the firm has no capital. The nature of the business is such that its earnings largely depend on the personal exertions of the partners. The only asset of the firm is the goodwill, which is limited to the custom of the new Great Eastern Company, who are not bound to employ any particular agents, (for the provisions of the 6th article of the memorandum of association and the 103rd of the articles of the association do not amount to a contract binding the company to the employment of the firm of Vunmalidas Jugjeewan Shamjee & Co., and to the obtaining of this good will the deceased Saklatwalla did not contribute as a partner in the firm. The numerous shares which he held in the company, and his position as a director of it, doubtless contributed to influence the goodwill of the company towards maintaining the firm as their agents both before and after he joined it. But this influence was contributed rather in his character of shareholder and director in the company, than of partner in the firm, and by his death and the sale of his shares it is now completely lost. In these circumstances the doubt I have felt throughout the case is, first, whether Saklatwalla's share in such a goodwill is of such worth that the court ought to concern itself with its value at the date of his death, and put itself to the trouble and the parties to the expense of the sale which may realize nothing; and, secondly, whether the proportion of the earnings gained after his death to be attributed to the use of this share in the goodwill is not so small that it will be swallowed up in the allowance which must be made to the defendant for his management. I cannot say that I have even now arrived, in my own mind, at any satisfactory determination of that doubt, but on the whole I am of opinion that the question had better be solved by the test of actual experiment. There is no doubt that at his death Saklatwalla was entitled to 60 per cent. of the value of the goodwill (whatever that might be worth) which formed the only asset of the firm. There is also no doubt that after his death this share (whatever its value) in the goodwill continued to be used by defendant towards gaining the subsequently acquired earnings (See Smith *v.* Everett, 27 Beav. 446.) The plaintiffs insist that the value of such share should be determined by actual sale. Some director or large shareholder in the company may, like Vunmalidas or Saklatwalla himself, desire to be appointed agent, and to this end may be willing to purchase the goodwill of the present firm; or the defendant, to further secure himself in his present position of agent, may be willing himself to become its purchaser. If nothing be realized by the sale, it is clear that Saklatwalla's 60 per cent. share in the goodwill of the firm is worth nothing, and consequently to his death can be attributed to the use of this share. If, on the other hand, the price realized by the sale of the goodwill, after paying the expenses of the advertisement and sale amount to more than a merely nominal sum, I think the good will may fairly be considered a valuable asset, and Saklatwalla's estate be credited with his share in it and in the earnings acquired by the use of that share in the business of the firm subsequently to his death, subject, however, to a liberal allowance to be made to the defendant for his management subsequent to the death of Saklatwalla. When instead of contributing half only of the labour, he had to contribute the whole, I do not think the plaintiffs are deprived of their right to such share as I have just mentioned in the earnings of the firm acquired subsequently to Saklatwalla's death by reason of the sale of his shares in the company. The agreement to retain shares is binding only on partners in the firm. It was not as partners in the firm that plaintiff's sold these shares. Nor is it as partners in the firm that they are entitled to participate in the subsequently acquired earnings, but by reason of the retention and employment by defendant of Saklatwalla's shares after the dissolution of the firm by his death. But further, breach of the agreement to retain a certain number of shares in the company would not in itself operate *ipso facto* to dissolve the partnership. As regards the amount of allowance to be made to the defendant for managing the business, this in a measure depends on the amount realized by the sale of the goodwill. If the goodwill be worth very little, it is clear the labour must be worth much, for the earnings are gained by the goodwill and the labour. What the latter, therefore, is worth in gaining the earnings cannot even be approximately stated until the value of the goodwill is known, and this cannot be known until the price fetched by its sale is ascertained. Even then the value to be assigned to the labour must be, so far as I can see, a purely arbitrary computation for I am able to detect any such mathematical connection between the goodwill and the labour as would enable one to express the proportion one bears to the other in a common money denomination. But it may be some guide to the fixing of an arbitrary value on the labour if the money value of the goodwill be known. The nature and amount of the work to be done, the remuneration generally paid for similar work in other cases and the fact that in this case the remuneration must be calculated on a liberal scale, will be further guides towards detering what will be a reasonable allowance to the defendant for his management. As the taking of the account and the sale of the goodwill must be entrusted to the Commissioner, I propose if the parties see no objection to leave to him also the duty of determining the amount of the remuneration to be allowed to the defendant. The present order I think should be something to the following effect:—Declare that the partnership in the plaint mentioned was dissolved from the date of the death of Saklatwalla on 30th November, 1882. Refer it to the Commissioner to take the accounts of such partnership down to that date; declare that the plaintiffs are entitled to what on the taking of sush account may be found to be due to the estate of Saklatwalla in respect of his 60 per cent. share in the said partnership. Order the said Commissioner forthwith to sell the goodwill of the said partnership by public auction with liberty to the parties to bid, and let the said Commissioner apply the proceedings towards defraying the expenses of and incidental to such sale; declare that the plaintiffs are entitled to 60 per cent. of the surplus proceeds after such application asaforesaid, and the defendant to 40 per cent. Should such surplus proceeds exceed a reasonable sum to be fixed by the said Commissioner as a nominal price for the said goodwill, declare that the plaintiffs are entitled to 60 per cent., of the commission earned since the 30th November, 1882. Refer it to the Commissioner to take the account of such earnings debiting the defendant with 60 per cent. thereof and crediting him with the amount if any found to be due from Saklatwalla to the said partnership on the taking of the account hereinbefore ordered, and with such sum as the Commissioner may consider to be reasonable as his remuneration for conducting the business of the said partnership from the 30th November 1882. Reserve further consideration and costs. Leave to apply.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA *vs.* JERBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Perozshah Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the defendants Dhunbai and her husband Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; and Mr. Manker for the other defendants.

The plaintiffs' claim was to recover the sum of Rs. 3,77,5[illegible] and further interest due on a mortgage and further charge made between Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottliwalla and the plaintiffs, and between Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottliwalla and his wife, the defendant Jerbai, and the plaintiffs; and the plaintiffs prayed that the mortgage and further charge may be enforced by foreclosure.

A consent decree was passed in the case to-day as follows:—That neither of the defendants Dhunbai and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee has possessed herself or himself of the estate of Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottliwalla; that they had disclaimed all interest in the property in a certain indenture; that the plaintiffs pay all costs, charges, and expenses of Dhunbai and Muncherjee; that as against all the other defendants, the plaintiffs are absolute owners of the premises mentioned in the indenture; that they should execute, if required, within three months, a conveyance to the plaintiffs of their respective rights in the property; that the plaintiffs execute a release in favour of the defendant Jerbai and the estate of Framjee Dhunjeebhoy, and pay Jerbai Rs. 1,000 within a week, &c.

HOW SOME COUNSEL EARN THEIR FEES IN THE HIGH COURT.

When the case of Meghjee Mathooradas *vs.* Nathoo Walljee and another was called on before his lordship to-day, a difficulty arose owing to the non-attendance of counsel for one of the parties. The Hon. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Khunderow, were engaged for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey, for the first defendant.

Mr. Jardine.—I appear for the first defendant with my learned friend Mr. Telang.

The judge.—Does not the other side appear?

Mr. Jardine.—I don't see any of them here. It is not likely they will come in.

Mr. Farran came into court after some ten minutes, and said that he appeared with Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiff.

The judge.—I was just about to strike the suit off the list.

Mr. Farran.—I beg your lordship's pardon for not being here in time. There is some difficulty in counsel attending. I am engaged in the Appeal Court, where Mr. Inverarity is on the other side. My learned friends Mr. Jardine and Mr. Telang are both in this case, but ought actually to be in Mr. Justice Hart's court or in the Appeal Court. (Mr. Jardine nodded his head.) If I come here, the Appeal Court case will be without counsel. If Mr. Jardine relieves Mr. Telang in Mr. Justice Hart's court, and Mr. Telang goes to the Appeal Court, then the case here will be without counsel.

The judge.—What do you propose doing?

Mr. Farran said the next case on the board was one in which the parties appeared in person; and perhaps his lordship, to save time, would allow that case to be called on before this one.

Mr. Jardine had no objection to the course proposed. The case of Meghjee Mathooradas was accordingly postponed for a day, and counsel left the court for the other courts.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—October 3.

(Before Mr. J. Warden, Acting Second Judge.)

ALLEGED SHORT DELIVERY OF CARGO.

GOSMAN AHMED AND OTHERS *vs.* CAPTAIN MAC'CLAMONT.

This was an action brought against the defendant, who is the master of the s. s. Bengore Head, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 242-8, being the value of five cases of nitric acid delivered short by the defendant out of a consignment of 110 cases shipped per s. s. Bengore Head at Glasgow and consigned to the plaintiffs. Mr. Ardaseer Bezonjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendant in person. Damodur Rughoonath, one of the plaintiffs, on the 1st inst. made an affidavit, in which he stated that the defendant's ship was taking in cargo for her outward voyage, and was about to sail for England on or about the 4th instant, and prayed for a short-date summons against the defendant, which was granted. On the case being called on for hearing yesterday, the defendant denied this assertion, and said that his ship arrived in Bombay only about four days ago, and commenced discharging cargo from the 1st instant. It would at least take a fortnight to complete that work; and his ship was not taking in cargo for her outward voyage, nor was she about to leave Bombay harbour for England. Consequently he applied for a postponement, on the ground that he had had no time to look into his papers to examine the correctness of the plaintiffs' account. Mr. Ardaseer desired that the defendant might be ordered to deposit the amount of the plaintiffs' claim in court. His honour, after hearing the statement made by the defendant, postponed the case to the 10th instant.

BENGAL.

The Capture of a Would-be Murderer.—John Gale, the West Indian, who, on Saturday last, attempted to murder a Mrs. Gilbert, residing in Gangadhur Baboo's Lane, by firing three shots at her with a revolver, was arrested on Sunday at Howrah, in the house of William Palmer, another West Indian. Gale had two hours' start of the police, and gave them considerable trouble to find him out. On Sunday morning he was traced to a vessel lying at Garden Reach Moorings where an acquantance of his serves as cook; but he had left there before the police arrived. His friend remarked to him while there that there was blood on his coat. He next went alongside of a vessel which was ready for sea, and, taking the precaution of pulling off his coat, which he carried on his arm, asked if the Captain was short of a hand; but he was told the ship's complement was filled. At this point the police lost all trace of his movements. A diligent search was still carried on, and the River Police kept a sharp look-out that he did not slip away in any vessel going to sea. A search had been made at Howrah the evening before, and on Sunday morning, without effect, but on Sunday evening, Inspector Driscoll paid a second visit to the house, here he was expected to go, and found his man there.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

A Rajah Charged with Forgery.—We learn from Calicut that Vira Reyan Rajah, a nephew to the Zemorin, ordinarily known as the Unni Tamburan, has been charged with forgery before Mr. C. Kuuhi Kannan, the temporary Deputy Magistrate. It is alleged that the Rajah produced as an evidence before the District Court at Calicut, a document executed on a paper impressed with a year subsequent to that in which the document professes to have been executed. This was detected by Mr. Ross, the Acting District Judge of Calicut. We also learn that an application has been made to have the case transferred to the file of a European Magistrate. The feeling at Calicut is that the case should be tried by a covenanted Magistrate, as the Rajah is enormously wealthy.—*Madras Times.*

N-W PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAUB.

The Duke of Connaught's Tour.—H. R. H. left Rawul Pindi by ordinary train on Sept. 30. There was a large crowd and the station was illuminated. On arrival at Peshawur the Royal party are to be the guests of the Commissioner, who is to show them the Khyber, to which they will be escorted by the guides. They leave Peshawur on the 1st, and will be at Attock at day-light to see the old fort wall manned and an imaginary attack resisted. This will probably be the most picturesque sight it would be possible to see in India, for association and scenery combine to render the place one of deep interest both to the soldier and artist.—*Pioneer.*

THE LONDON, THE ANTWERP, AND THE BOMBAY EXHIBITIONS.

The following is the full text of the Resolution of which we gave the purport on Wednesday:—

General Department, Bombay Castle, Sept. 24, 1884.

Letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Museums and Exhibitions), No. 102-Ex.—17-10, dated 5th September, 1884, forwarding a copy of the correspondence which has passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of the Colonial Exhibition which is to be held in London in the year 1886, making remarks, and requesting to be informed what grant this Government is willing to make for the collection of exhibits other than economic products and what is the estimate of the area separately required for artwares, including fabrics of an ornamental character and for all other manufactures.

Letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Museums and Exhibitions), No. 982-Ex.—17-D-1, dated 6th September, 1884, inquiring, in continuation of their Circular No. 102 Ex. 17-10, dated 5th idem, whether it is the wish of this Government that an officer should be deputed by the Bombay Government as Commissioner in charge of the Bombay Court at the London Exhibition of 1886; and making remarks.

Resolution.—Ordered that the following letter be addressed to the Government of India:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 102-Ex.—17-10, dated 5th inst. (with enclosures), and No. 982-Ex.—17-D-1, dated 6th idem, on the subject of the Royal Indian and Colonial Exhibition which is to be held in London in the year 1886, in which the Government of India ask for information on the following points:—

(1) The amount of the grant which this Government is willing to make for the collection of exhibits other than economic products;

(2) the estimate of the area separately required for artwares, including fabrics of an ornamental character, and for all other manufactures;

(3) the deputation by this Government of an officer as Commissioner in charge of the Bombay Court at the London Exhibition.

"2. In reply I am directed by H. E. the Governor in Council to state, with reference to the first point, that this Government is willing to make Rs. 1,00,000 available for the purposes of the Exhibition. As regards the second point, the Government of India has already been informed that 8,000 square feet of space will be required for the accommodation of the exhibits from this presidency, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that excluding the economic products, for which the Government of India undertakes to make arrangements, the amount of space already proposed will be sufficient. As regards the deputation of an officer as Commissioner in charge of the Bombay Court, the Governor in Council proposes to appoint a retired Bombay officer, whose duty it will be to assist Mr. Royle in the arrangement of the Bombay Court to receive all monies realized by the sale of exhibits, and to send back to Bombay any articles which may remain unsold.

"3. The Government of India is aware that the Belgian Government proposes to hold an International Exhibition at Antwerp in May, 1885, and on the representation of the Consul-General for Belgium in British India that the Bombay Presidency should take part in the Antwerp Exhibition this Government has directed that the Executive Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, which will be shortly appointed, should form the special committee in Bombay to take steps to ensure an adequate representation of the products of this Presidency at the Antwerp Exhibition. The same committee, when appointed, will be instructed to make a distinct collection of exhibits for the London Exhibition. Articles not sold at Antwerp will, as a rule, be returned to Bombay and may possibly be utilized in the Bombay Museum. Manufacturers will be encouraged to send articles to both exhibitions on their own account, Government paying in such cases the cost of carriage. Government will only buy articles which will not be sent otherwise. Every article forwarded will be priced and catalogued, the cost of carriage being included in the price. The work of collection will be performed, subject to the general supervision of the committee, by Mr. J. Griffiths, who has rendered excellent services in connection with the Bombay Court of the Calcutta Exhibition, and whom it is proposed to appoint as secretary to the committee. It will be necessary to remunerate Mr. Griffiths for this additional work, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that this remuneration should be fixed at Rs. 250 per mensem for the period during which Mr. Griffiths is employed in making collections for the Antwerp and London Exhibitions, and at a joint special rate of pay not exceeding Rs. 600 per mensem, should he be employed on the same duty in connection with the Bombay International Exhibition. In the latter case the difference of Rs. 350 will be a charge against the funds of the Bombay Exhibition Committee. I am directed to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal.

"4. In paragraph 4 of the memorandum by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales which forms an enclosure to the letter from the Government of India No. 102 Ex.—17-10, dated 5th instant, allusion is made to the wish of His Royal Highness to see the various art handicraftsmen of the Indian Empire represented at the London Exhibition. His Excellency the Governor in Council will be glad to receive more definite information on this subject, as, if it is intended that the whole process of Indian manufacture should be displayed in the London Exhibition, the proposal will entail considerable expenditure in the shape of advances for the materials of manufacture, cost of passage, and maintenance of the men for six months in England."

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THEOSOPHY *IN EXTREMIS.*

The *Theosophist* of October contains the following article in vindication of Madame Blavatsky:—

Under the heading of "The Collapse of Koothoomi" an anonymous article has appeared in the September number of *The Madras Christian College Magazine* accusing Madame Blavatsky of having produced phenomena by fraudulent means with the assistance of one Madame Coulomb and her husband. It is alleged that this serious charge is based on the evidence of these two accomplices and the proofs produced by them in the shape of certain letters said to have been written by Madame Blavatsky to them during her absence from the head-quarters. As this defamatory article has made its appearance during the absence of Madame Blavatsky, it is unfortunately not possible for her to publish immediately her defence or take such proceedings against her slanderers and their abetors as may be considered necessary. As there is a vast mass of evidence in our possession to prove that the allegations made in the article in question are altogether unfounded, we are not yet in a position to put it into a proper shape and publish a crushing reply to the article in the missionary journal. But from the inquiries we have made we are in a position to assure our readers and the theosophists connected with the various branches of the Association that the accusation brought against Madame Blavatsky is entirely false. Far from taking "every precaution" with the seriousness of the case required, the writer of the article in question has not even attempted to obtain from the head-quarters of the Society, which is within his easy reach, such evidence as he might have got regarding the sources of his information. The article in question betrays a complete misunderstanding on the author's part of the real objects and aims of the Theosophical Society and a readiness to draw any inference from any fact, provided it is unfavourable to the object of his attack. The fact that advanced proof sheets have been sent to the prominent newspapers in different parts of India to get up a general and simultaneous howl against the Society and its founders during their absence, reveals something more than a mere desire to defend "the interests of public morality." And, even supposing the letters to be genuine, which clearly they are not, the writer's conduct in publishing the private correspondence of a highly respectable lady, produced by her avowed enemy is, to say the least of it, extremely improper. It is proper to place before our readers a short history of the Coulombs as far as it is necessary for our present purpose, to enable them to form a correct idea regarding the value of their evidence.

Madame Blavatsky first became acquainted with the Coulombs in Egypt when, on account of a shipwreck near its coast, she was obliged to take shelter in their house. In grateful remembrance of the assistance rendered by them on this occasion, Madame Blavatsky allowed them to live in her house when, subsequently, they were reduced to pauperism and asked for protection and help. The Founders of the Society came to India in February, 1879, and the Coulombs in April, 1880. The statement in the Magazine article that the Coulombs "have been with the leaders almost since the date of their landing in India," is clearly false and is evidently intended to mislead the public. From that time up to 25th May, 1884, they were at the head-quarters of the Society, [illegible] this interval Madame Coulomb was [illegible] business of a house-keeper and her husband nominally considered as the Librarian of the Society. When, owing to bad health, Madame Blavatsky left the head-quarters for Europe, Madame Coulomb offered to take charge of her rooms and was allowed [illegible] false rumours against Madame [illegible] after, to circu[illegible] the Society, as she imagined that she was prevented by Madame Blavatsky from getting Rs. 2,000 from a wealthy Theosophist in the Bombay Presidency. When a large number of complaints had been brought against her, it was considered necessary to convene a meeting of the General Council to try the charges. As no proper defence was forthcoming, the Coulombs were ordered to be expelled from the Society. For some time, they resisted and refused to give up possession of Madame Blavatsky's rooms. They further sent false reports to the founders in Europe, calculated to mislead them and lessen their confidence in the officers in charge of the head-quarters. When, finally, these attempts failed and they found it necessary to leave the premises, Monsieur Coulomb made an effort convince the members of the Board of Control that Madame Blavatsky was a cheat and that the so-called occult phenomena were mere tricks shown by means of certain trap-doors and sliding panels which were constructed and worked by himself. He was assured that the members of the Board would fully and impartially investigate any evidence that he might bring forward. But he showed them only one hole in the wall behind the shrine which had no connection with it, and which instead of being so very "ingenious," as it is described in the Magazine article, appeared to be a queer-looking hole which any bandicoot might easily make. When he was specially asked about the want of communication between the hollow in the wall and the shrine, he said that a small passage used to exist before Madame Blavatsky's departure, which was closed up by her orders. This statement was found to be false on inquiry. He further showed them a few sliding panels in the rooms, which he found it difficult to move, though he struggled hard for several minutes to do so, and which appeared to have no connection whatever with any phenomena ever shown or offered to be shown by Madame Blavatsky. But, though he was extremely anxious to convince the members present that his statements were true, he did not say that there were any letters in his possession or his wife's possession which would prove the said statements, when they intimated to him that without further and more satisfactory evidence they could not believe him. The Coulombs finally departed from the Head-quarters on the 25th May, 1884, and got their charges against Madame Blavatsky published in September, after satisfying themselves that the founders would not support them as against the members of the Board of Control, and that the latter would not join them in believing that the founders were cheats.

These facts are sufficient to show what little reliance can be placed on the statements of the Coulombs, and with what amount of caution the letters they produced should be received as evidence against Madame Blavatsky.

The theory now put forward in the missionary journal regarding the nature of the so-called occult phenomena on the basis of these letters as interpreted by the Coulombs amounts to this:—

Madame Blavatsky has been producing all the so-called occult phenomena with the assistance of the Coulombs and the instrumentality of a trap-door behind the shrine in the Adyar house. Colonel Olcott and the rest of the Officers of the Society are innocent dupes and "domestic imbeciles," who know nothing about the origin of these phenomena. The existence of the Mahatmas is a myth. Letters alleged to have been received from the Mahatmas in different parts of the world and during the last seven years, were all written by Madame Blavatsky herself in different languages suited to the occasion. The astral forms of the Mahatmas seen by different persons in different parts of the world were nothing more than the bodies of the Coulombs with "masks, bladders and muslin."

This summary of the latest theory put forward before the public regarding theosophical phenomena by the opponents of the Society is, in itself, sufficient to show to every one who is tolerably well acquainted with the contents of the various theosophical publications that it is decidedly the silliest, the most absurd, and the most ridiculous theory ever propounded.

Apart from the extremely wild character of the hypothesis now rashly proclaimed on the authority of the Coulombs, the letters themselves contain unmistakable signs to show that they are anything but Madame Blavatsky's productions. We are not, of course, in a position to examine the hand-writing and the appearance of the letters, but there is abundance of evidence to show that they are not genuine. The style is not that of the alleged writer and sudden transitions from French into English and from English into French indicate the way in which they have been manufactured. There are inaccurate statements of facts which could not have occurred in Madame Blavatsky's writings. And, above all, the evidence of the gentlemen alluded to in the letters, the circumstances connected with the phenomena to which reference was made and certain statements and communications signed by the Coulombs themselves, all tend to show conclusively that the letters in question could not have emanated from Madame Blavatsky, and that the absurd theory now suggested to account for the phenomena is anything but true. It is a significant fact that dates and the names of places from which the letters were supposed to have been written are conspicuous by their absence. Particulars of time and place are the great detectives of fraud. Perhaps for some mysterious and occult reason they have been omitted in publishing the letters. But the writer of the article under consideration takes care to point out that in the case of one [illegible] letter he has in his possession a cover (which may or may not belong to the enclosure) with post marks. There is another very important fact to which we must call the reader's attention. It is stated on the authority of these letters that Madame Blavatsky used to write replies (in the various writings of the Mahatmas!) in anticipation to questions which were likely to be put in the communication intended for the Mahatmas. The questions asked would be definite and might refer to any subject in the world—religious or scientific, philosophical or historical. They sometimes referred to particular subjects connected with the past life or the present circumstances of the questioner or any event connected or unconnected with the Society. No complaint, however, was ever made, so far as we know, though such communications were almost innumerable, that the answers given were either unintelligible, vague, uncertain or oracular in their tone, which they would certainly be if Madame Blavatsky is not a Mahatma herself, and had followed the foolish plan now suggested by the Coulombs and the wise exponent of their views. Here is a tremendous difficulty to be surmounted before accepting the utterances of the missionary organ as *verbum sapienti*. The difficulty will be greater still if we attempt to account on the basis of this hypothesis for all the communications received by various inquirers in reply to questions only formed in the mind but never expressed orally or in writing.

But the Coulombs and their friends expect that the public will accept any absurd suggestion, provided it relates to any phenomena not yet sufficiently investigated and understood by the generality of people, and provided it tends to throw discredit on the person and the Society they hate. Every intelligent reader will, no doubt, ask himself whether it was possible for Madame Blavatsky or any other human being to deceive some of the most intelligent men in the East and in the West by means of such a plan which could not have escaped detection even for a single day. We cannot believe with the Coulombs and their supporters that even that portion of the public which is indifferent to theosophical or any other inquiry except that which immediately concerns them in the practical affairs of life, will accept the terrible absurdity now proposed to them as a "wise word."

There is yet another important circumstance to which it is necessary to call the attention of our readers. It is asserted in the article under consideration that the Coulombs were inserting in the shrine the replies sent by Madame Blavatsky through the hollow in the wall behind the shrine above alluded to, and this hole opens from within a cup-board placed quite close to the wall on the other side. In the absence of the cup-board, the opening in the wall would be clearly seen by every one going into the shrine room. But this cup-board was begun by Coulomb only in January last and no opening was ever seen by any body before that time though several persons, whose evidence we have now before us, have carefully examined the wall, and though it was covered with paper in November or December last under the immediate superintendence of Major-General Morgan. The ragged and irregular edges of the opening made into the wall through the back of the newly-made cup-board, and the manner in which the paper spread on the wall was cut, unmistakably show that the said opening was made after the paper was put on and after the cup-board was made. But all the phenomena alleged to have been shown or attempted to be shown by means of this wretched hole refer to a period previous to November last. It is next to impossible for common-sense to establish any connection between the hole that came into existence after January, 1884, and the phenomena that occurred previous to November, 1883. But the public are called upon by the Coulombs and the *verbum sapienti* of the missionary organ to believe that some such connection did exist. But neither "public morality" nor common-sense will sanction such a belief, unless they are hopelessly perverted by personal or sectarian malice and hatred. Future events and further evidence and explanations will prove to correctness of our statements and establish the justness and the validity of our conclusions.

THE STORY OF THE NISERO CAPTIVES.

The eighteen survivors of the crew of the Nisero arrived at Penang on the 14th September on board the Pegasus, and were sent to a special ward of the General Hospital prepared for them. They proceed to England by an early steamer. From the diary of Mr. Moore, the second officer, who kept up a minute record of the incidents of their long imprisonment, the following interesting account of the circumstances of their release is taken:—

Since March 22nd, the men have been confined in a small and swampy Island, in the centre of the Tenom River and about eight or ten miles distant from the entrance just below the foot of the mountains. Very good accommodation was provided here—the best we had, in fact, all throughout the time we have kept under detention by the Rajah. On Saturday, September 6th, we had a long conference with the Rajah; and he finally told us that he would settle matters and would take us all away to the Coast, on the following day, and that he would hand us all over to the British authorities on receiving the ransom which the English Government had agreed to pay for us as soon as we were given up. Then Tunku Yit left in the same evening for Katapang Passir to inform Mr. Maxwell that we were on our way to the Coast. The Rajah was employed all that day, in gathering in all his men from the surrounding country, to form an escort to accompany us to the Coast. On Sunday, September 7th, we left our Island home. We proceeded down the Tenom River, in one of the Rajah's boats and a small canoe. We arrived at Simpang Olim about 2 p m. the same day, and remained there till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when we proceeded to Tenom overland. We had to pass through miles of wild country and dark jungle. We arrived at Tenom about 6 o'clock the same night. We had an escort of, say, between five hundred and six hundred natives, who were armed with spears and swords. A wild-like crowd they were. We remained on the banks of the River for two or three hours, waiting for the Rajah's Forces to come up. When they had all arrived, they proceeded to cross the River, the natives going over ahead of us; and it was about 8-30 or 9 o'clock before we were all landed on the opposite shore We had to wade through the water up to the middle; and every one landed on the other side very wet and shivering with cold. The night was very dark, the moon not being up. We had to remain on a spit of land, at the entrance of the River, till about 10-30, when the moon arose. We built small fires around the beach, and tried to restore ourselves as much as we had the means for doing so. After the moon had fairly risen we proceeded on our way towards Pangah on the coast. The road we had to travel led, all the way, along the sea-beach. At times we would occasionally go inland a little, then out again on the sandy beach. After a considerably fatiguing character, we arrived at the entrance of the Pangah River about 2-30 on the morning of the 9th. We remained, altogether on the banks of the River for an hour before crossing over. Then we crossed in canoes and proceeded to Pangah village, where we remained until 4 o'clock that evening. At 4 p.m. we took our departure from Pangah for Katagung Passir. Our march from Pangah was mostly along the coast and in it we suffered again the inconvenience from the sandy path, of which I have already made mentioned. About 3 o'clock a.m. we came to a stop on the banks of the Katapong River. We remained there for a short time, and then proceeded up the River through creeks and jungles and dark swamps. We remained there the rest of the night, until next morning at 9 30, when some natives of the place gave us boiled rice for breakfast. We then got orders to march for the coast; and, after a good long march arrived on the banks of another branch of the Kataang Passir River, where we were to remain to await further orders from the Rajah; who had now left us in the rear and had gone on in advance of us with a view to meeting the Hon. W. E. Maxwell. We were given to understand that if they succeeded in coming to any arrangement as to terms, we would probably proceed on our way to Katapang Passir. While we were waiting there, we received, during the afternoon a few lines from Mr. Maxwell stating that the Rajah would allow five of the men to go on board H. M. S. Pegasus that day. In the same note, Mr. Maxwell told us that he hoped, or that he thought or believed he would be able to arrange matters, so that the rest might be able to go on board the Man-of-War, during the course of that day, or on the following morning at the latest. He counselled us, in his letter, to try and remain patient till the following day, when he hoped to be able to get us all on board the Pegasus. We sent five of the men on board at once, in obedience to the terms of his letter. The rest of us remained on the banks of the river all the night. On the morning of the 10th instant early, we received some provisions from the Pegasus, which allowed of us having a good breakfast. At 10-30 we received orders to march for the Coast. After two hours' march from the banks of the Katapang Passir River, we in obedience to the orders of those placed over us, came to a halt, in an open plain, where the 300 or so of natives who had formed our escort down from our place of confinement, were ranged round us in a circle, every one of them armed with spear or sword or rifle, one or more; we unarmed and helpless, and out numbered by something close on twenty to one. The situation was one not to be trifled with. The slightest commotion amongst us would have led to the most deplorable results, beyond a doubt. Our men behaved admirably—like men of steel. There was not a murmur nor the slightest suggestion of indulging in any rash step. The natives were manifestly suspicious of a possible attempt at a bolt, or a wild rush for liberty and, it might be, a hard blow, in revenge for our long and cruel confinement, now that we were within sight of the long-looked for goal. No such reckless or suicidal attempt was, however, attempted, or had ever been thought of or broached amongst us. We realised our position too keenly to find room for any idea of the kind. We lay there close to the mountain, till the next Sunday. After waiting, then, for a short time, we were again ordered to march. We at length came to a spot on the shore of the Katapang Passir Bay, where, with no small degree of pleasure, and relief beyond expression, we found the Hon. Mr. Maxwell and Col. Lockhart waiting to receive us. No one who has not gone through privations, sufferings and confinement nigh hopeless, such as ours were, can ever realise, by the mere force of words, the happiness of our meeting with these British officers, whom we hailed as our deliverers. We were left there till the boats landed with the Ransom money ($40,000), when we were allowed to proceed on board the Pegasus, where we were received most heartily and enthusiastically—three hearty cheers greeting us as we came alongside, and being repeated as we set foot on deck. The vessel was then lying some distance off the Coast. The Hon. Mr. Maxwell, when we went on board stayed on shore with the Rajah as hostage or guarantee that nothing was to be done in the way of exacting any penalty or inflicting punish ment by any attack for the action of the Rajah, with regard to the crew,—an action which had been virtually condoned by the acceptance, so far, of the Rajah's terms. It was only after dark that he was allowed to come on board. Capt. Bickfort came on board with the released crew, so that he might be able to make arrangements for, leaving as soon as possible after all was ready. We were treated on board the Pegasus, from the moment we put foot on deck till we were landed here, with a kindness which none of us will ever forget or cease to have the most grateful feelings for, till the last day he lives. Some of us got on board the ship without boots or shoes or clothes. We were all fully equipped before our wants could even be put into words, every man on board the Pegasus being willing to deny himself if by so doing he could give to us. The officers gave up their rooms to the men of the Nisero saying that their necessity was the greater. All the men are exceedingly well after eleven month's imprisonment in a country like Sumatra, such as we have had to undergo. None of us are broken-spirited; and by the time we get to London we hope to be ourselves again. Eighteen of us go home now out of a total of 28 on board the Nisero. Seven have died, whose names, &c. have been published. Capt. Wodehouse was released, under circumstances which have long been before the public. The second engineer and the chief cook got away.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FRENCH HOSTILITIES IN CHINA.

THE FOOCHOW BOMBARDMENT.

Although the China mail which arrived yesterday brought no recent news of importance, the papers contain some additional information of interest respecting the Foochow Bombardment. A correspondent sends the following to *Daily Press.*

The recent incidents in the Foochow river, when looked into from a scientific point, and on comparing the relative fighting strength, tend to show that the Chinese after all made a rather good use of the weak resources that they possessed. Altogether ignoring that the French crews, instructed by many able officers, were in a better state of discipline; simply looking at the size and weight of metal that the French ships could discharge, the truth of the above will become apparent. Subjoined we present a table showing the fighting strength of the opposing squadrons. Of the Chinese vessels it may be said that they were all wood or composite ships, those constructed by the natives at the Arsenal being somewhat weakly built. The alphabetical gunboats in open and shallow water would, no doubt have proved of much service. The four guns they carried could well be considered the only ones capable of inflicting severe injury on the French vessels. The French vessels engaged were:—

Triomphante, 4,716 tons, 5½ armour belt; 6 guns, 9½ in. 317 pr. B. L.; 1 gun, 7½ in., 156 pr. B. L.; 6 guns, 5½ in., 46 pr. B. L.

Duguay Trouin, 3,189 tons; 5 guns, 7½in., 165 pr., B. L.; 5 guns, 5½ in., 46 pr. B. L.

Villars, 2,268 tons; 6 guns, 6½ in., 100 pr. B. L.; 9 guns, 6½ in., 46 pr., B. L.

Volta, 2,200 tons; 6 guns, 6½ in., 100 pr., B. L.

D'Estaing, 2,236 tons; 15 guns, 5½ in., 46 pr.

Vipere, gunboat, 2 guns, 5½ in., 46 pr.; 2 guns, 4 in., 36 pr.

Aspic, gunboat, same as Vipere.

Lynx, gunboat, same as Vipere.

France had thus one ironclad of 2nd class, one cruiser first class, three 2nd class cruisers, three gunboats, besides two fast Torpedo launches. The equipment of the vessels as regards Nordenfelts, gatlings, and electric lights left nothing to be desired. We now turn to the Chinese fleet:—

Yang Woo, 1,393 tons; one 8 in. gun, 180 pr. M. L.; seven 5 in. guns, 56 pr. Vavaseur; two 28 pr. brass howitzers.

Chi An, 1,000 tons? one 7 in. gun, 115 pr. M. L.; six 5 in. guns, 56 pr. Vavaseur.

Foo Poo, 1,258 tons; one 6½ in. gun, 100 pr. M. L.; six 5 in. guns, 56 pr. Vavaseur.

[illegible] one 7 in. gun, 115 pr. M. L.; six 5 in. guns, 56 pr. Vavaseur.

Chin Wei, 572 tons; one 6½ in. gun, 100 M L.; five 5 in. guns, 56 pr. Vavaseur.

To Chenhing, Chusing, and Teising; gunboats indifferently armed.

Tan Po, new vessel built at the Arsenal.

Two Alphabeticals, each two 18 ton guns, M L, 395 pr., penetrating power 1,000 yards. 12½ in. iron.

The French had thus:—6 guns 317 pr projectiles; 6 guns 165 pr projectiles; 12 guns 100 pr projectiles, 43 guns 46 pr projectiles; 12 guns 36 pr projectiles; whilst the most the Chinese could have opposed, were:—4 guns 395 pr, 1 gun 180 pr, 2 guns 115 pr, 2 guns 100 pr muzzle loaders and of very low penetrating power, and 30 guns 56 pr, very inferior to the French 42 pounders, which can easily go through 7 inches of iron. The firing of the French guns seems to have been nearly unhampered. By having breech-loaders they possessed great facility for loading, not having to run them up and down, which the Chinese had to do, with their muzzle loaders under the galling fire of the gatlings and Nordenfeldts from the tops. Had the fight been in the open, the Chinese might perhaps have got clear of the effective range of these deadly weapons and the fight might have been prolonged, but the result would have been the same as on closing, the French artillery could not but have told on composite built ships. The British naval authorities may well hurry their preparations to adopt a different system of armament for the fleet which is to hold the empire together. Cruisers of first-class, even of the size of the Shah (6,000 tons displacement), carry a lot of guns of low penetrative power, their beam not affording room for long guns, as they have to be run in to be loaded. On the China station we have many a fine cruiser armed with short 64 pounders with clumsy loading apparatus. If the Volta type of ship happened to engage them their heavy artillery would cripple the British vessels before the 64 pounder shots could be lobbed into them. The navy wants an artillery department of its own.

THE RIOT AT FATSHAN.

A Canton correspondent of the *China Mail,* writing under date 3rd September, gives the following particulars of the disturbance at Fatshan. The rising of the Fatshan populace, intelligence of which was telegraphed yesterday, did not assume formidable proportions, the mob being quietly dispersed and order restored by the authorities. There is little doubt that the riot is to be attributed to the posting in the town of Fatshan of a proclamation recently issued by the Canton authorities. All the French or Roman Catholic Chapels are in this official document declared to be closed and taken charge of by the Mandarins. Few of those who read the proclamations really understand all that is meant, nor do they at all desire to discriminate between the buildings of the French and those of other nationalities. There are two English Protestant Mission Chapels in Fatshan, one being situated at the Canton end of the town near the river bank; the other is a considerable distance from the river and inside the town. The former place was attacked early on Monday afternoon, and the mob succeeded in breaking down the doors and windows, and completely destroying the furniture and other contents of the building, leaving only the walls and part of the roof. The second chapel was treated in a similar manner, except that no damage was done to the roof. A large medicine [illegible] thoroughly looted is said to have fared [illegible] by the rioters. The foreigners in Fatshan at the [illegible] and his family, and the Hospital assistant, Mr. Anderson. They report that the officials acted with promptitude. A number of soldiers sufficient to protect the foreign houses were at once despatched, and arrived at Dr. Wenyon's residence whilst the riot was going on. A small gun-boat was also sent to protect the river approach to the foreign house, the inmates of which though naturally alarmed, were, we are glad to report, defended against the risk of falling into the hands of their turbulent neighbours. No attempt was made on the Missionary Hospital in Fatshan.

Canton itself is more peaceful, and, in the opinion of most foreigners, is not likely to suffer from disturbance, provided always that the French keep at a distance. As far as the foreign settlement of Shameen is concerned, a scrap of paper with only twenty-four characters of text, but having appended to it the magic seals of the Viceroy and Governor, ought to ensure the safety of residents. The meaning of this very short notification is that on Shameen there is now not a single French subject; that the merchants and people of other foreign countries must not be harassed or injured on pain of the offender being summarily visited with the severest punishment.

CHINESE REWARDS OF MERIT.

The following is a rough translation of the proclamation isssued at Canton on the 20th August:—

A joint proclamation issued by the four high officials of Canton offering rewards to any person who shall succeed in capturing or destorying French ships or capturing or killing any Frenchman. The French have committed a breach of international law, broken the frontier treaty concluded at Tientsin and made an assault on the Chinese soldiers at the bridge of the Goddess of Mercy, at Liang-shan, Tonquin, killing a great many of them. Instead of acknowledging their fault and showing their repentance thereof they ask a heavy indemnity from China, and are making war upon her. All this the other foreign powers well know, and that the fault lies with the French. The people of this province have hitherto been conspicuous for their bravery and loyalty. Now, therefore, you must look upon the French as your foes and with united hearts co-operate with the Government in defensive operations. Rewards will be bestowed according to merit as follows:—

For killing a Commander-in-Chief, Tls. 10,000 and official rank (kingfisher's feather).

For killing a seven-striped officer, Tls.3,000 and official rank (kingfisher's feather).

For killing a five-striped officer, Tls 1,000 and official ra[illegible]'s feather).

For [illegible] three-striped officer, Tls 500 and official rank (peacock's feather).

For every French soldier (or sailor) killed, Tls. 100 [Strict care must be taken to distinguish the foe from other foreigners].

For capturing a first-class ironclad, Tls. 100,000.

For capturing a second-class ironclad, Tls. 80,000.

For capturing a first-class gunboat, Tls. 40,000.

For capturing a second-class gunboat, Tls. 20,000.

For capturing a ships boat, Tls. 100.

If a vessel be destroyed, half the above amounts will be paid. If captured the property will belong to the persons capturing it.

For capturing the guns of the enemy:—Guns of above 10,000 catties, Tls. 3,000 and official rank, and for smaller guns, sums proportionate to the size of the guns.

Any one devising a plan by which the French are defeated in a fight will receive Tls. 30,000.

The rewards will be distributed by the Provincial Treasurer.

10th day, 7th moon, 10th year of Kwang-su.

THE CRICKET SEASON OF 1884.

Despite the visit of a team from the Antipodes to England, there has been plenty in the county cricket season of 1884 to engross attention. Favoured with weather which, taken as a whole, has been decidedly in favour of the batsmen, some long scoring has to be chronicled, and fortunately this season there can be little doubt as to the proper recipient of county premiership. Last year, it will be recollected, Notts and Yorkshire both laid claim to the title but during the past summer the lace county has fully vindicated her claim over her more northern rival, having defeated the Tykes on both occasions of their meeting, though in the first instance the award of the benefit of the doubt to Walter Wright had, perchance, some bearing on the result arrived at.

But for a drawn game in the outmatch with Surrey and which was in reality a moral victory for the Midlanders, Notts would have secured an unbroken series of successes, and that over the cream of first-class cricket—to wit, Yorkshire, Middlesex, Gloucestershire, Sussex, and Surrey, the fixtures with Lancashire being absent on account of what must be considered high-handed action on the part of the "lambs." Their batting has been even and fairly divided, their fielding first-class, their bowling effective, and their good generalship indisputable—attributes that will be found fully borne out by the statistics of the other leading fixtures of the season. Shrewsbury, assisted by a score of two hundred and nine (the second highest of the year) and another three figure innings, is at the top of the poll with an average of over 43, whilst in the bowling department the veteran Shaw and Attewell have borne the burden of the attack.

Though many will dispute their right to the position, Middlesex must be placed second on the list, having lost but three of the engagements on the card, though this is nearly equal to the amount of successes gained, which only exceed that number by one. With the exception of the return with Surrey, Notts was the only other county to lower the colours of the metropolitans, but it must be admitted that the returns against both Yorkshire and Gloucestershire were left in none too favourable a condition. The absence of Mr. C. T. Studd and the illness of Burton weakened their bowling always a poor point with this amateur team—but it must be stated, without fear or favour, that after the fall of the first few batsmen there was an ugly tail with what should, from a "paper" standpoint, have proved a difficult lot to get rid of.

Of the other shires the County Palatine has performed but indifferently, suffering defeat on the home ground at the hands of both Surrey and Kent, whilst Yorkshire also lowered its colours at Old Trafford. Crossland did not play in the later engagements owing to a sprain, whilst Barlow failed signally to come off. A. G. Steel did not figure in many fixtures, but his brothers E. E. and H. B. rendered yeomen service; Pilling fell off, whilst there was a lack of reliable young blood. In bowling Barlow and Watson did most of the work, receiving able assistance from Crossland and Briggs, the latter of whom showed good all-round form, though he failed to maintain the reputation earned early in the season.

Yorkshire, despite some marvellous eccentricities on the part of the County Committee, adhered chiefly to the old members of the eleven, though Lockwood and Harrison were discarded and places found for Lee and Rawlin. Other new hands were also tried with fair success, whilst the Hon. M. B. Hawke, who was dead out of form, gave way to Mr. Woodhouse, a Sheffield amateur of promise, though very nervous at the Oval last week. In batting, Hall, though out of form in July and early August, has far and away the best batting average, with Ulyett, Lee, and Bates next on the list, while the bowling honours are shared by the veteran (and all but cast-off) Emmett and Peate, without which pair the many-acred shire would have more than once found itself in a rare quandary.

Sussex have shown vast improvement in all points of the game, and are a rising lot, whilst here, as with Surrey, the benefit has been felt of playing the same team together as nearly as possible. For the former, Mr. Newham, with Messrs. Whitfeld, Ellis, and others, have done good service with the willow, whilst the Hides and Juniper have fared well with the ball, Humphrey's lobs also proving especially deadly on more than one occasion, notably in the return with Yorkshire, where the northerners were beaten in a single innings with 19 runs to spare. Surrey has played a majority of amateurs almost throughout the programme, and W. W. Read, Diver, Shuter, Bowden, and Horner have rendered such excellent service that it will certainly be a mistake if the Surrey Club presses into its service in their stead northern professionals qualified by residence.

Kent, the sole county to lower the colours of the Australians, has had an unequal existence—now defeating Lancashire on foreign grounds, now being defeated by such an antagonist as Hampshire. Lord Harris with a total of 1,087 is the only batsman that has obtained four figures in county cricket this year, and but for his efforts, aided by Messrs. Patterson and Mackinnon, the hop county would have had but a poor batting record to show. Wootton has been remarkably destructive with the leather, being responsible for over one hundred wickets, but the absence of A. Penn has been undoubtedly felt though young Alexander Hearne has, to a great extent, filled the breach.

Hampshire have two wins out of eight contests, and but for the thorough changes in the team match after match would have done very well with such a backbone as Messrs. Lacey, Longman, Powell, &c.; but Somersetshire has been very half-hearted, and with the exception of the return with Hants has not put its best foot foremost. Mr. Newton has again done well, and with such cricketers as Sainsbury, Roe, Bastard, and Challen ought to have good forces at his command.

At one time it seemed highly probable that Gloucestershire and Derbyshire would run a dead heat for the wooden spoon, but a lucky victory by the westerners over Lancashire by 7 runs left the Peakites with the undesirable position at the bottom of the table, though it is only fair to add that Midlanders have had terribly bad luck in the matter of the toss for choice of innings. There is no lack of new blood in Derbyshire, but rather an inability to pay an uphill game, whilst the absence of heavy scoring by the Graces and the weakness of the attack must be responsible for the bad show made by the westerners, who, however, scored more largely during August, when able to marshal its full strength. From the above hurried glance round it will be seen that there was little to complain of in county cricket in 1884, while there is every indication of an equally promising season in 1885.

A SHORT CHAT WITH MISS ANDERSON.

"I found Miss Anderson in her pretty drawing-room," says one of the representatives of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who called upon the American actress last week, "looking remarkably well, though some of her friends declare that she is over-worked from much rehearsing."

"I return to London," she said, "delighted with my provincial experiences. My tour, you know, lasted six weeks, and it was to me a time of much exertion, but of great pleasure. I met audiences of a generous, enthusiastic character, and my efforts to please them were recognized most cordially. I visited Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Birmingham. The Scotch people, by the way, I found more eager and responsive than I had expected them to be; they are not a cold people, but equally warmhearted and intellectual. At Dublin I was honoured with a noble tribute from the impulsive and impetuous Irish, and I think that my acting has won for me many good friends in that capital. In the English cities I found the same good will that has been extended to me in London. It was a most pleasant tour. During the summer I have travelled much, and have taken my rest in wandering from one interesting place to another. The days have been diversified by study, and by the essential preparation for my new season at the Lyceum. I have been but a little time in London. I begin my season with Galatea and Clarice because the bill is a good one, and because, remembering the lively and generous interest with which it was received last season, I venture to think that it is still attractive to play-goers. I [illegible] has been expressed [illegible] American v[illegible] in London. The wishes and feelings [illegible] country people are naturally of import[illegible] Later in the season I shall appear as Ju[illegible] is my hope to succeed in presenting S[illegible] tragedy in a manner worthy the acceptan[illegible] thoughtful and critical public. No. I would [illegible] rather say nothing specific as to what we intend to do. After the brilliant pageants which have been seen on the London stage in Shakspearean revivals it will require unusual efforts to satisfy the public taste. I have spared no endeavour to meet the occasion with adequate thoroughness."

"I should like to ask a question, Miss Anderson, about the numerous reports that have been current concerning your retirement to a convent, and so on. They are untrue, of course?"

"Of course; these ridiculous rumours have reached my ears, although it has not been in my way to see much of the newspapers this summer, or to hear much of the current theatrical gossip which appears to be so popular in them. I wonder what kind friend invented the story that ascribes to me the intention to become a Carmelite nun. I have never entertained the intention of taking the veil. It is really difficult to understand why newspapers and persons should be so heedless as they often are in statements as to others. I am sincerely gratified at the success with which my professional efforts have been attended here in Great Britain. The London public have made me feel that I am not among strangers. I intend to remain here for some time yet; but I also intend, at a day not distant, to return to my native land, and the dear friends who await me there."

PUNKAHS SUPERSEDED BY COLD AIR.

The Americans are nothing if not inventive. Their inventiveness, even more than their gift of going ahead, is the attribute which differentiates them from all the nations of the earth. An American will never consent to do with his hands what he can do with a machine; and it has been truly said that a captain of industry, of the genuine American type, when he finds manual labour either too scarce or too costly, will never rest until he invents a machine to supersede hands. The last illustration of this practical ingenuity is a grand scheme for the supplying of New York with cold air, as easily as it is supplied with gas and water. For a portion of the year New York is one of the hottest towns in the world, and it is somewhat remarkable that the new attempt was not made long ago. In London, during the longer portion of the year, the lack of warm air is more felt than the lack of cold; and there is not perhaps much room for the application of the New York invention. But the enterprising American or Briton who should supply cold air to the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Ahmedabad, &c., where people simmer in the heat during the greater part of the year, would probably make his fortune in a marvellously short time. Cold air can almost as easily be "laid on" as coal gas; and the American system would relieve Anglo-Indian households from untold miseries and worries. The shutters of damped grass, which are substituted for doors and windows in the hot weather, are not favourable to the purity of the air inside. The coolie forgets to water them. At the "thermantidote" whereby he pumps in the fresh air through the grass shutters his energy lags ever and anon. In the dead of night the drowsy coolie drops his punkah-rope, and his master starting infuriated from his sleep, hurls, first his imprecations, and next his boots, at the slumbering servant. All this trouble of punkahs, and punkah coolies, and damped tatties, might be avoided by a continuous supply of cold air from the ice factory which, nowadays, exists at every considerable Indian "station." The matter should interest not India alone, but all tropical countries in which Europeans reside.—*Daily News.*

EXPLORATION IN THE CONGO REGION.

The recent appointment of M. Buonfanti by the King of the Belgians to carry on the work of exploration in the region of the Congo is fully justified by the details, lately published at Brussels, of the journey which the same adventurous traveller has made from Tripoli to the Gulf of Guinea. He encountered on the way many difficulties and some dangers, but all these he surmounted with admirable temper and patience. Perhaps the most amusing incident he records is in connection with his temporary detention by the Sultan of Jakoba, who, having suffered much from indigestion, sought to keep the party at his capital in order that, by having the means of cure at hand, he might indulge with impunity in the good cheer which he loved. The account which M. Buonfanti gives of his arduous voyage up the Niger in flat-bottomed boats has considerable interest at the present moment, when a similar experiment, although on a far larger scale, is about to be made on a yet more celebrated African river. When he arrived at the upper waters of the Niger he was assured that, owing to the dry season, further progress up the stream was impossible. Nothing daunted, he hired a small flotilla of boats, and secured the services of a negro pilot of great experience. He thus managed to pass through countries exhibiting wide diversities of physical and social condition. Green hills and fertile plantations alternated with marshy lowlands, and towards the conclusion of the journey the appearance of sand heaps indicated the proximity of the desert. At more than one place the passage of the river was extremely difficult, arising from the presence of rapids and sunken reefs. The greatest obstacles were those met with after leaving the southern point of Ansongo Island. Here the river had cut out for itself a channel over gigantic rocks, and it was therefore necessary to remove the cargo and transport it for some distance by land, while the boats were laboriously dragged through the shallow and tortuous stream. The success which crowned M. Buonfanti's labours, with only the simple appliances of the country at his command, justifies the belief that the perils of African navigation, however formidable, may generally be overcome by a display of skill and courage, combined with tenacity of purpose.—*Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 45 to 38 per cent. due mainly to an increase of £2,100,000 in Bills Discounted. As this, however, merely means the quarterly renewals the real position of the bank is unaltered and money outside remains unchanged.

In Stocks no movement of any kind is reported. Consols are still 101⅛, and French Rentes 109½.

The Mincing Lane markets are all reported as unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm in tone, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales including 1,500 Surats. Prices, however, were rather easier, a decline of 1-16d. being quoted in Fine Oomra on the spot and in Americans to arrive all positions. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10⅛ cents, but futures come 7 points higher at 10·27 cents per lb., for February. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's Receipts	24,000	25,000	32,000
Six days' do.	137,000	128,000	141,000
Total since 1st Sept	393,000	436,000	436,000

The Liverpool weekly figures are to hand showing takings by the trade to be 10,000 bales reducing the stock by 56,000 bales, making it 532,000 as against 616,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

Owing to the improvement in New York futures, the market here has been very steady to-day, and sellers are asking rather higher prices, say Rs. 147 for Good Bengals December, Rs. 214 for Good New Broach and Rs. 185 for Good New Oomra for March. These figures are quite prohibitive for export business nor have we heard of anything being done to-day in ready old Cotton for which sellers are also rather stiffer.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are quite unchanged.

FREIGHTS are practically unaltered. Rates may move 1s. 3d. either way as steamers on the berth require cargo, but current quotations remain at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d. for Measurement, Liverpool and London, and 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for Continental ports. Forward loading November is 20s. to 21s. 3d. open charter but very little inquiry.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady with a fair business passing in the bazaar, but from first hands transactions are comparatively small. Yarns are steady. Coals continue to tend upward and for distant shipment there are now no sellers of any description under Rs. 17 per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE has been quite firm to-day and demand Bank bills have been done for the mail at 1-32d. advance. Private telegrams are said to quote Bar Silver in London at 50⅞d. per oz. ; no sellers ; but here there is still more doing for remittance than in bills against Produce. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d. to 9-16	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7½	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 23-32d. to ¾d.	,,
Francs do. do.	2·08	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull at yesterday's rates—Rs. 99 1-1[illegible] Fours, and Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are very steady, and in the case of Cotton Mills generally Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombays have been in request up to Rs. 760. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares have improved to Rs. 4,700 for old, and Rs. 980 for new. Treacher and Company are back to Rs. 1,180.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	751½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	39

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

[illegible] P. Railway Con[illegible]dated Stock	..	£20	£218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	50

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 40	150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 4[illegible]	565 xd
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	200	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	400		1,160
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,380	80	1 485
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 150	1,275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	[illegible]	400	2,725 xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	310 xd
Mercantile Press	[illegible]000	125	125	Rs. 7½	142½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	402½ xd
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs 10	200½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	630
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	845

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	[illegible]00	500	18¾	515 xd
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	114
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½ p.s.	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Budneira Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	150
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	670 xd
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	412½
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	795
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	25	705
Gulam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	300
Hindustan	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	825
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	00	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,210
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	520
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	400
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	500
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,185
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	770
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	905 xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	126 xd
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	160 p.s.	3,100 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800 xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,190 xd
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 90	217½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,400 xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	940 xd
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6½	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,800	500	500	30	160
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,425
Soonderdas	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs.	740
Southern India	[illegible]	500	500*	Rs. 20	117½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	600
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	335
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5½	101½ d 90 xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,700
Do. New Shares		500	300	..	980
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash [illegible]	1,000	100	100	..	95
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,900	100 100	400 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	3,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	65
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p.s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
Mechanics Building Co	1,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	62
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	17
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	101
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,180
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,600	100	all	Rs. 1½	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	50	Rs. 12	75

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Britton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hodder, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,030 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. A. Freh and two children, one lady, Mrs. Gadtow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sassoon, Padre De Souza, Mr. and Mrs. G. Forster, Mr. W. Tate, Mr. C. F. Blaker, Mr. J. Roshwell, Mr. Broadly, Mr. Mahomed and 17 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa, 1,697 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China and Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo.—Mr. H. B. Simeon, Mr. and Mrs. Mc Kenzie, and Mr. Mansell. For Melbourne.—Mr. T. Weekley. For Auckland.—Mr. A. Pearson. For Hongkong.—Mr. N. Cursetjee, Mr. M. Nowrozjee, Mr. D. Framjee, Mr. R. Shapoorjee, and Mr. F. D. Parker. For Sydney.—Mr. Stewart.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, Sept. 20.
	I.M. Tenasserim (s)	Hotham	Aden, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	Dunkirk.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Trieste, &c.
	Bretton Hall (s)	Hodder	Rangoon.

The steamer Malwa, Adamson, to China, &c., obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
28	Cairo (s)	[illegible]	[illegible], Sept. 21.
	Bann	Cutting	Sydney, July 31.
	Futtel Currim	Nassa	Muscat, Aug. 29.
	Humayon Shah	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 1.
29	Clan Macintosh (s)	Samuel Bar.	Liverpool, Aug. 17.
	City of London (s)	Black	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
	Mount Stuart	Walker	Colombo, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Ships Champion and Poonah.

Sept. 29.—Steamer Ellora. Ship G. W. Wolf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
29	Clan Matheson (s)	Calcutta.
30	Goa (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—2 packages glassware, Anandrao H. Kathane; 50 cases eau de cologne, John S. Elmore and Co; 8 cases paper, M. A. M. Shurufally; 75 cases copper sheets, Peel Cassels and Co; 37 cases provision and 12 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co; 200 boxes candles, E. Sumsoodin and Co; 101 boxes candles, Shurufally Hiptoola; 20 packages cheese, hams and bacon, Treacher and Co.

Rohilla s—11 cases port, the Chartered Bank.

Nizam s—5 cases brandy, Bodger Warberton and Co.

Verona s—5 cases toys, E. Ebramjee.

Khedive s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Anglo Indian s—15 cases brass sheets, Pitamber Dajee.

Teheran s—9 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hydaspes s—7 packages provisions and soap, M. E. Fezoola; 25 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Henzada s—90 cases port and 21 cases sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 114 cases champagne, Geo. R. Pervis and Son.

Lucinda s—5 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—100 barrels coal tar and pitch, Esmaljee Allibhoy; 10 casks paints, G. Malhadoorro and Co; 1 package whiskey, Treacher and Co; 50 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—21 packages glassware, R. Dewraj; 10 cases provisions, S. Naraen and Co.

City of Venice s—12 packages earthenwares B. Bhima; 75 cases copper sheets and 821 copper tiles Peel Cassels and Co., 25 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers, 50 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co., 50 cases copper sheets, M. Manchund; 50 cases copper sheet, 1955 tiles copper, Punnett and Co., 15 cases oilmanstores, S. Hiptoola.

Clan Eglinton s—5 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy

FROM ANTWERP.

Malwa s—23 packages glassware, Mirally Currimsee 130 packages glassware, Jaffer Rummuli; 21 bales paper, Jamasjee and Co., 15 cases medicines, Cooper Madon and Co.

Bengore Head s—20 packages glasswares, K. Tharoo; 8 cases playing cards, Hajee Dawood Bowlas; 21 packages glassware, F. Dossa; 17 packages glassware, Frakeera Bharmul; 61 packages glasswares, M. Currimsee; 4 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.; 3 cases medicines, Cooper Madon and Co.

Yeddo s—100 boxes window glass 27 cases marbles 11 cases needles 50 cases glasswares and 16 bales straw boards, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Victoria s—50 cases brandy, D. R. Dady and Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

([illegible] Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Long Causes.

321-83—Khunderao M.—Cassum Abdool Rahiman vs. Abdool Succoor Essack and others—In person.

392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and In person—(subject to the disposal of Judge's summons.)

96-83—Khunderao M.—Meghji Mathooradas vs. Nathoo Walji and another—Thakurdas and D., and Little, S. F. and N.

428-83—Tobin and Roughton—Brijmohundas Beniprasad vs. Ramdas Luchmunarayen—Payne G. and S.

452-83—Balkrishna and B.—M. V. De Sa another vs. P. A. De Penba—In person.

67-83—Thakurdas and D.—Heerjee Hunsraj vs. Bhanjee Hurpur and others.—Jefferson B. and D.

417-82—J. C. Cama—Parmanund Narronjee vs. Soonderjee Premjee and another—Little S. F. and N.

451-78—Payne G. and S.—Dhanjee Mowjee vs. Cumroodin Tyabjee and others.—Tyabjee and D., and Little S. F. and N.

12-84—Macfarlane and E.—Moolchund Khataumul and others vs. Dharamdas Assanund and another.

15-83—Bomonjee and H.—Jeejeebhoy Ardaseer vs. Heerjee Hunsraj and another—J. C. Cama and Payne G. and S.

301-83—Macfarlane and E.—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdool Rahim vs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and another.—Jefferson B. and D., and Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Purdesi Kalika Bhoandoo vs. Purdesi Kalika Tarasing and another.

In person—Hurkoribai vs. Bhogabhai Nanabhai.

In person—Bhut Ruttonjee Dewjee vs. Damodhur Luckmidas—Jefferson B. and D.

In person—Hirajee Padmajee and others vs. Walla Parkajee and another.

Inperson—Syed Mahomed bin Syed Abdoola Hashime vs. Amrudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khutab and others—M. H. Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

168-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhika Mohunlal and another vs. Nanabhai Vishwanath and others—H. Bicknell—Part heard.

282-81—R. Skipsey—Damodhur Runchordas vs. Vussonjee Runchordas and others—Little, S. F. and N., Hore C. and B.

291-83—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji vs. Peeroo Mahomed and others.—Macfarlane and E. and Payne G. and S.

331-83—Balkrishna and B.—Janardhun Vishwanath vs. Parwatibhai and others.

1-81—Little S. F. and N.—Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia vs. Sitaram Lakhman—Macfarlane and E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Masters, Captain, C. I. Horse, on leave, from Goona.

Hughes Buller, Lieut C. I. Horse, on leave, from Goona.

Edward, Lieut C. I. Horse, on leave from Angur.

Watson, Lieut, C. I. Horse on leave from Goona.

OCTOBER 1.

Chapman, Lieut., Political Depart., on duty, from Kolapore.

OCTOBER 2.

Griffiths, Surg., from leave, from Australia.

Stevens, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

Lockhart, Col., Dy Quater Master Genl., on duty, from Sumatra.

Hunter, Surg., from leave, from Australia.

Tinley, Lieut., 2nd Lancers, on leave from Deesa.

Priestion, Lieut Col., 20th Madras N. I. on leave, Kamptee.

Dobie, Captain, Ord. Dept., from leave, from New Zealand.

Lugard, Brigade Major R. A., from leave, from Australia.

Prideaux, Major, Dy Judge Advocate, on duty, from Poona.

Elliot, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Dubi.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Maitland, Major, Pol. Dept., on leave, to England.

Griffiths, Surg., on duty, to Rawal Pindee.

Lockhart, Col., Dy Quarter Master General, on duty, to Simla.

Lugard, Brigade Major, R. A. on duty, to Simla.

Prideaux, Major, Dy Judge Advocate, on duty, to Aden.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HYNES—October 2, at Colaba, the wife of H. H. Hynes, of a son, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOYDELL—September 25, at Dongargarh, C. P., the wife of J. E. N. Boydell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—HINE—September 25, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, Civil Chaplain, Edmund Morgan, to Florence Adelaide Marie Hine, the youngest daughter of J. R. Hine, Esq.

DEATH.

McCAY—September 21, at Shillong, suddenly, from an epileptic fit, Mr. John McCay, Survey of India Department, aged 31 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

ABOUT a year ago the engineers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway began the survey of the proposed railway extension from Godhra to Rutlam, a distance of 111 miles. The survey was made at the cost of Government, which approved of the principle of the extension. The line was estimated at a crore and four lakhs of rupees—rather less than ninety-four thousand rupees per mile. When the survey [illegible] forwarded to Government with a report from the Agent, Mr. Wood, and these were reviewed by Colonel Bonus and Colonel Hancock in a report on the whole project. Naturally the extension of the standard gauge B. B. and C. I. railway from Godhra to Rutlam was intended to be on the broad gauge, and it was upon this basis that the survey and the estimates had been prepared. But Colonel Bonus and Colonel Hancock appear to have regarded the opportunity as a good one for reviving the question of narrow *versus* broad gauge, which everybody supposed had been fought out. They recommended in their report that the extension should be made not on the broad, but on the narrow, gauge. Fortunately the Bombay Government has seen enough of the effects of the break of gauge nuisance and of the cost and delay occasioned by endeavouring to carry a large traffic over a gauge insufficient for its work. A break of gauge there must be at Rutlam, where the B. B. and C. I. extension taps the Ajmere and Khundwa branch of the Rajputana system. But the more distant the point of dislocation is placed the greater, of course, is the amount of traffic which can be worked on the broad gauge, and that means a great saving in time and working expenses. In a Resolution just issued the Governor in Council states that the proposal of the engineer officers just mentioned, that the extension should be on the narrow gauge, does not meet with the approval of Government. The break of gauge, it is added, should be at Rutlam, at the furthest point, and not at Godhra, the nearest to the main line. Sir James Fergusson had the advantage of personally visiting part of the districts through which the new line will be carried, and he was struck by the extent of the traffic then passing west and east, in spite of bad roads and heavy transit duties. When the railway is made, the traffic will probably be considerable, and it is very desirable that its growth should not be hindered by a break of gauge between the out-districts and the main line. The Bombay Government strongly urges the Government of India to sanction the construction of the line on the broad gauge. In this recommendation the business community of Bombay will heartily concur.

The exact length of the main line by the route settled according to the latest surveys will be 111 miles and 360 yards. Estimates have been formed which, allowing for 10 miles 1,086 yards of broad-gauge sidings at stations and for 1 mile 60 yards of metre-gauge sidings at Rutlam junction, place the probable cost of construction at Rs. 1,04,09,186, or, say, Rs. 93,604 per mile of the main line. This sum provides for ten stations between Godhra and Rutlam, and for necessary buildings at Rutlam. It also includes ten per cent. on estimated Indian expenditure, and five per cent. on estimated English expenditure, for contingencies, as well as a sum of Rs. 2,50,000, as probable compensation payable to Local Funds for about thirty-five miles of ordinary road which it is proposed to utilize for the purposes of the railway. But a further sum will have to be added to this estimate for rolling-stock. And if the results of working the present branch line from Anand to Godhra be taken as a standard, the necessary addition would raise the probable first cost of the Godhra-Rutlam railway, equipped for working, to one lakh of rupees per mile. The construction of bridges and culverts, it is estimated, will cost Rs. 33,698 per mile, which is thirty-six per cent. of the total cost of construction. The construction of two bridges alone will absorb nearly half of this sum. The first of them will be over the Anas river, and will consist of six spans of 125 feet opening and 81 feet in height. The second, over the Mhye river, will have seven spans of 125 feet opening and 120 feet in height. Both are designed to be of iron superstructure on masonry piers with rock foundations. The line has been so laid out that a gradient of 1 in 100 will have to be encountered, but no tunnelling will be required. Though labour is said not to be easily obtainable on the route, the healthiness of the district through which the line will pass will, no doubt, make the work of importing it an easy one. Care has been taken, in consultation with the local British authorities, to arrange the route and the location of stations so as to suit the existing country trade.

It is hoped the line will prove of much local value by freeing the country produce from the exactions of Chiefs of States through whose territories it has hitherto had to pass for export. The district through which the line will pass is known to be fairly productive. But it is not so much to the local trade that the proposed line will have to look for its chief source of revenue, as to the through traffic. By establishing a direct line of communication between Malwa and the Central India Provinces on the east, and Gujerat and Kattywar on the west, it will greatly tend to revive the cross-country trade of earlier days between these districts. Railway distances between many important centres of commerce will be considerably shortened, and trade will be diverted from other routes. Malwa especially will be brought nearer to Bombay, and much of its opium, wheat, and other products will come to Bombay by the new line. The consequent diminution of through charges may naturally be expected to open up new localities now practically shut out from markets for want of means of economical transport.

THE announcement which the *Times* made yesterday that Lord Wolseley had been recalled from Egypt, and that General Stephenson will take command of the expedition, will only surprise those who from the first have taken an exaggerated view of General Gordon's necessities, and of the responsibilities of the British Government in regard to him. That there are many such—in London, at least—is evident in the fact that the *Times* finds it necessary to assure its readers that the information is perfectly authentic. It will, no doubt, require an intellectual effort on the part of such people to persuade themselves that we are not going to the rescue of General Gordon, after all. But this is plainly to be inferred from the present outlook. The intimation that General Stephenson will take the command of the expedition means that the commander who declared that it was impossible to conduct it by the Nile route, and who was superseded for making the declaration, proves to have been right, and Lord Wolseley to have been wrong. With a falling Nile, and with the possibility of a repetition of such mishaps as that of a few days since when one of the flotilla was stranded and two of her occupants were drowned, there was much to discourage even so courageous an optimist as Lord Wolseley. General Stephenson, of course, scores a triumph, though not one of the kind that so gallant a soldier would most like to gain. What is meant by the statement that he takes command of the expedition is not precisely clear. As General Stephenson has avowed his belief that the Nile route to Khartoum is impracticable, it may be taken for granted that he will not conduct the expedition there. He will not be asked to do that which he declared to be impossible, and the impossibility of which seems to be admitted by Lord Wolseley, after having seen for himself the difficulties which lie in the way. Nor, we suppose, will it again be a question of going to Khartoum by Suakim and Berber, as Sir Samuel Baker urges we should do. If it is not thought worth while to face the risks and to incur the cost of a Nile expedition, still less can it be worth while to face the greater risks and to incur the greater cost of an expedition by way of Suakim. Both projects have virtually taken their place in the limbo of unaccomplished, intentions, and no one will have any reason to complain of the fate which has thus disposed of them. General Gordon will possibly send new and urgent inquiries regarding the coming of the relieving force, but we know that he has usually been most unfortunate in his pleas for help when he has been least in need of it, and that consideration should suffice to discount any disappointment that he may express at the outcome of [illegible]don Relief Expedition" which will [illegible] his relief, which was never needed for his relief, and which, we may add with some confidence, was never intended for his relief. This is the view of the matter which we have taken from the first, and events have thus far justified it. At no time, except in the excited imagination of London journalists, has there been sufficient evidence that General Gordon's position was desperate enough to necessitate the adoption of measures for his rescue. All through the summer he has been sufficiently strong to engage the beleaguering force of rebels, and to engage them with success. A besieged general, as a rule, is not stronger at the end of a siege of many months' duration than at the beginning ; and if General Gordon was no worse off in the early spring, when people were frantically urging the Government to send him help without an hour's delay, than he was last July, after having been shut up in Khartoum more than six months, there was little need for their appeals. In the face of the facts that he has driven back the rebels from Khartoum, that the road to Berber is open to him, and that his companions, Colonel Stewart and Mr. Power, have left Khartoum for Dongola, it will be difficult to contend that General Gordon could not have come away whenever he chose. And no one, we suspect, was more aware of the fact that he was master of his own movements than the Government, who asked Parliament to vote £300,000 for his relief. It is now beginning to be understood, even in London, that the effect which the Government sought to produce by this measure was not intended to be produced at Khartoum, but upon an impatient and ill-informed public opinion. They have acted—or were willing to appear to act—against light and knowledge, and if the result has in it something of the ridiculous they have only themselves to blame.

Since the above was written a telegram has reached us, contradicting the report in the *Times*. The contradiction, no doubt, applies to the announcement that Lord Wolseley has been "recalled." The term recalled is not well chosen, since it seems to imply, as ordinarily used, that there are grounds for dissatisfaction with the officer's conduct, and these obviously do not exist in this case. But if the report be interpreted as meaning that Lord Wolseley, having become as convinced as General Stephenson of the impracticability of the Nile route, is about to return to London, there is nothing in the contradiction which is necessarily inconsistent with it. The expedition possibly will not be abandoned altogether. It will perhaps be used for purposes of demonstration—for overawing the recalcitrant tribes and for notifying to the Mahdi that it may be perilous to push matters to extremities with Gordon. But the relief expedition, as it was understood in London, is evidently at an end.

SIR RICHARD GARTH's recently issued Minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill has prompted "a native thinker" to send to one of the Madras papers some eminently appropriate reflections upon the place in the work of legislation which properly belongs to the judicial body. Since one of the judges, at least, appears to labour under the impression that it is one of the functions of his order to participate in the making of laws as well as in the administration of them, there is nothing superfluous in this endeavour to define the right limits of judicial intervention in legislation. The suggestion that some of the judges ought to have seats in the Legislature raises a difficult question, and we are not aware that certain recent displays of judicial activity have given occasion for it. It is easier to agree with the observation that when the judges are asked to express their views upon a project of law "they should express their opinions, if adverse, in the most temperate terms. Let the opinions be by all means expressed firmly and clearly, but avoid vituperative, or in anywise offensive, language, and especially avoid such language as would embarrass the Legislature in the event of its passing the Bill into law, and as would excite or stimulate popular opposition to the same." So much for what the judges should avoid when they are asked to state their opinion upon a Bill. The writer then goes on to indicate the points upon which the views of the judges should be treated with special respect. Amongst them are the questions whether the Bill is sound in principle from a legal point of view, whether it is free from conflict with existing laws, whether the procedure proposed is the most effective, and whether the language of the Bill is unambiguous. According to this view of the matter the judges, when asked to advise upon a Bill, are to act very much as assessors called in to advise a court in regard to the technical points at issue. And this, we conceive, is not an unreasonable view. The judges are consulted in the capacity of experts. They are expected to throw light upon the special aspects of the case which are familiar to them ; to correlate the measure under discussion to existing laws bearing upon the same subject ; to deal with it from the technical point of view. It is not often that the opinion of the judges at home upon some measure which is about to be submitted to Parliament is taken by the Government ; but it is usually understood, when this is done, that the advice which is tendered shall relate to grounds of law rather than of policy. For the judges are not by any means the only experts to whom the Government, in India and at home, have recourse when preparing projects of law, and it would not be reasonable for a technical adviser when thus consulted to offer his opinion upon other aspects of the scheme submitted to him than that with which his own special knowledge and experience have made him familiar. If the experts indeed, are expected to advise upon the whole matter, it is hard to understand why a place should not be allowed to them with the legislative authority. And nothing is more probable than that if the judges, when advising the Government on such subjects, for instance, as the Bengal Tenancy Bill, would confine themselves to the functions of technical advisers, leaving matters of policy to the responsible legislative authority, there would be less likelihood of such manifestoes as the recent minute of the Chief Justice of Bengal being sent forth, to the bewilderment of all judicious men.

THE telegram from Cairo which states that the Khedive has received news of the recapture of Berber by the rebels requires to be read with some caution. Berber has for some months been in the hands of the rebels, and although a few weeks ago General Gordon announced that he intended to reoccupy it, nothing has yet been heard of his even having set out for the place, which is situated 200 miles from Khartoum. It is just possible that the recapture has been not "by," but "from," the rebels.

FRENCH POLITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 12.

"*Sus à l'Angleterre ! ! !*" is the rather startling title of a pamphlet published yesterday, and written by a gentleman who for some months has been acting as special correspondent to the *New York Herald*. This pamphlet has, a no less startling sub-title : "L'Entente Austro-Allemanhe-Russe-Française." Shall I analyze it for you ? I think not. Amusing enough, it contains nothing new. Russia wants India, it is known. Germany wants Holland and Antwerp, it is known. Austria has aims and ambitions Bosphorus-wards—is this new ? France would be delighted to receive the French-speaking part of Belgium, and all have interests in Egypt. And these things are what the author puts forward and explains. Why do I mention it at all ? Because the publication of the pamphlet is a token of the spirit of the times. Feeling in France is growing day by day more bitter against England ; and of this feeling there are many outward and visible signs. I certainly do not attach much importance to the appearance of such papers as the *Anti-Anglais*, which is being sold to-day on the boulevards, and I hardly understand why my colleagues of the London press have considered it worth their while to mention its appearance or to quote its contents. I see the *Daily News* has devoted the best part of a column to this subject. Papers of this kind—and there are many—are usually started to cry down foreign commercial establishments in this metropolis, and to puff *per contra* similar French establishments—a process known by the—from a juristic point of view—cacophonic title of *chantage*. The *Anti-Berlin* and *Anti-Prussien* might to the uninitiated seem to be the titles of journals distinguished by a burning patriotism, unexceptionable perhaps but none the less devoted and disinterested. Alas ! the one and the other subsist by puffing the Paris French beer-shops and, for the better furtherance of this object, by abusing those *brasseries* where German beer is sold or which are kept by children of the Fatherland. And so probably the *Anti-Anglais* has at heart not the interests of France as opposed to those of England, but rather those of French summer trouserings as opposed to the same commodities produced by English looms. "Umsonst hat man nichts," says a German proverb, nor can the French nation expect to be championed gratis by such as the directors of such journals as the *Anti-Anglais*. But while I attach no importance whatever to such publications, and deny utterly that they have any political significance whatever, it is unfortunately too manifest from other tokens that there is at this moment a most bitter feeling of hostility against England in France. In previous letters I have explained the why and the wherefore of this feeling, and need not therefore once more expound from what grievances, real or imaginary, it springs. Nor need I repeat what I consider it our duty, in view of these general expressions of hostility towards us on the Continent, to do. Is the part we are playing in Egypt really purely a philanthropical one, or is it, as it ought to be, an interested one ? Do we merely wish to strengthen our influence there, and is in that case the game worth the candle ? Or do we intend, as we ought to do, to ultimately establish ourselves there ? If this is our intention we must be prepared for the bitterest opposition from the United Continent, or at any rate from an allied France and Germany. Our eyes are now opened (or we are for ever blind), and we recognize that England can no longer rely for her safety and for leisure to pursue the path of colonial aggrandizement undisturbed on the reciprocal jealousy and hostility of the nations that make up the Continent, and furthermore that she can count on no allies. For some forty years we have isolated ourselves ; we are isolated now. As we have sowed we reap. Excellently well, if we are strong enough to stand alive. Are we ? Why should we not be ?

To-night M. Jules Ferry returns to town, and to-morrow morning a Cabinet Council will be held. The probable outcome of this council will be that the Chambers will be convoked to decide on what is to be done in China. If China had declared war officially, which with much cunning she has not yet done, there would have been no need for this step ; but, as matters stand, the President of the Council finds the responsibility of ordering these reprisals on a State with which France is plausibly at peace too heavy for him. It is also clear that if war there is to be, it must be war official, and not latent, "in order that France may have the privileges of a state of war in regard to the neutral Powers." These are, according to the *National*, the words of one of the most important members of the Cabinet, and are true enough. We are still in the dark as to what is at present going on in the East and what orders Admiral Courbet has received, but it is generally known that no action will be taken against the island of Formosa, where the Chinese are too well prepared to repel it. All we know is, that a "new expedition is being prepared." One question presents itself to my mind, and is, that what advantage does France propose to derive from this war, latent or officially declared. Is it being carried on in order to secure the future safety of her new possessions in Tongking ? If this is her object it seems to me that she has cut out for herself no ordinary task. To secure it she will have to utterly reduce a mighty empire, the population of which is more than ten times as large as hers. If China was ill-disposed towards her before the bombardment of Foochow is this event likely to conciliate her ? She must put China entirely *hors de combat*, or else she will have a perpetual menace on the frontier of her new colony. And what will it cost her to do this ? And where is the money to come from ? The last loan was a practical failure (see *Bombay Gazette*, March 14), and what success is a fresh loan to cover the expenses of such an unpopular campaign likely to have ? For to the mass of the French people this campaign, as indeed all campaigns, is unpopular. Does she hope to force a heavy war indemnity from China ? Does she hope to force blood from a stone ? Will she be any the better for the territory which in lieu of taels she will have to accept ? To what use will she turn it ? Is she, like England, a nation which needs more space for an increasing population, or is not her decreasing population the perpetual lament of her statesmen ? Has she ever shown herself able to keep or extend her colonies, or to make them other than costly burdens on her treasury ? Is she not wasting men and money to satisfy a foolish ambition ? These are questions which the Ministry might well discuss to-morrow morning. To an Englishman, however, their obvious answers are not unfit subjects for self-congratulation. If France once thoroughly embarks in this war, it is certain that she will be occupied with it and its consequences not for months, but for years, to come, and that for its settlement no small part of her military forces will be needed. Under these circumstances need her menaced interference in Egypt be so much considered, and will an anti-English Franco-German alliance be so much to be dreaded ?

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, SEPT. 25.

OUR season is rapidly drawing to a close, but we may look back with some satisfaction on what has happened during the past few months, for progress has been set in motion, although not much has been actually done in that direction. During the season a proposal was made that a dinner should be annually given, at which the numerous sporting men who visit Kashmere should be present, and now arrangements have been nearly completed for holding this festival, probably twice in the season, each sportsman subscribing a fixed sum for the purpose. These social gatherings will afford opportunities for comparing notes of events during the shooting season, and for making arrangements which will be beneficial to all those who visit Kashmere for sport. These annual dinners will be supported well, and promise to be successful ; but further particulars cannot now be given. There will, probably, also be formed next season the nucleus of a club where visitors may daily meet and dine, possibly a billiard-room will be added, and certainly abundance of newspapers will be supplied, the subscription to be not more than five rupees a month. This will be only a beginning, but it will be a good beginning, and may be the forerunner of the opening of an hotel—the one great requisite in Srinuggur, but a difficult matter to arrange. There is no proper accommodation for visitors here, the houses are dilapidated, dirty, and uncomfortable, and for that reason many persons decline to visit Kashmere ; but if there were an hotel there would be only the long marches to prevent double the number of visitors coming. I do not forget the main difficulty, that Englishmen have no standing in Kashmere except as visitors ; the Maharajah has not yet agreed to allow enterprising Englishmen to erect houses of any sort, or to do anything, in short, which shall permanently benefit his subjects. English capital is making an attempt now to get a footing here, and, under the new Governor, there is some hope that the obstacles so long placed in its way may be greatly modified, if not at once altogether removed. Time will show. Meantime the Maharajah and his chief officials should know that the introduction of British capital would benefit the revenues of the State, and enrich the Kashmerees. During the summer season every year visitors to Kashmere spend from four to six lakhs of rupees in the country, and but for this sum of money the Kashmerees would indeed be in a very bad way. It is no exaggeration to state that this money forms the very life-blood of the people, and that the more money that is brought into the country the better will trade flourish and the happiness of the people be secured.

A few weeks ago a report was current here that Mr. Dalgleish, who started for Yarkund from Srinuggur in the middle of last March, had been stopped on the road and not permitted to proceed. Mr. Dalgleish is well known as the enterprizing Englishman who has for some years past visited Yarkund as a trader. I learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from Leh and Ladakh that Mr. Dalgleish really was stopped outside Yarkund, and that for some weeks he was not allowed to enter that city, but that he at last got in and is there now. Why he was stopped no one seems to know, but the Russians get the credit of having had something to do with the matter. For the present no further information is forthcoming, and as to a letter reaching him that is very doubtful. I hear also that the French gentleman, for nearly twenty years a resident here, and who, as I mentioned at the time, intended to try to get to the Pamir from Leh, which place he reached in May last, has been obliged to give up his project, and will be back again in Srinuggur shortly. Here, again, the Russians are credited with putting obstacles in his way, but it is doubtful if they have the power to do that. The fact is that the country is too wild a place for a European to visit ; the habits of the people make a march through the country very unpleasant, and supplies are very precarious. For these reasons, I believe, the journey to the Pamir in search of the *Ovis Polii* was given up, and the Pamir and that little-known animal remain for the present as great mysteries as they have so long been.

Recently I experienced, accompanied by two friends, some of the difficulties of mountain climbing in Kashmere. We determined to visit the Lolab Valley, on the other side of the great lake of Kashmere called the Wular. From the western shore we ascended on horseback a mountain about 6,000 feet above the lake, and rested on the top for the night. The horses took four hours to climb to the top, and our servants and coolies took more than seven hours, so we had to wait for our breakfast three or four hours. The view from the top was very extensive, but a mist covered part of the entire valley. On a higher peak still a very fine view of Munga Purbat, 26,609 feet above sea-level, was obtained. This mountain, one of the highest in the world, was covered with snow for some distance down the sides. It is a huge peak that runs up to this great height and has two great shoulders, two or three thousand feet below, forming an immense mass, not less than fifty miles distant in a direct line and just outside the territories of the Maharajah, in the Chilas country. The descent the next morning from the mountain we had ascended was too steep for riding on horseback, so the horses had to be led down, and we walked. The Lolab Valley, which we now entered, is entirely surrounded by mountains, is about thirteen miles long and pear-shaped, is very pretty, and apples of all sorts almost abound ; they grow wild, and may be had by merely throwing a stick up into the tree. We left the Lolab by a pass over a mountain about 3,000 feet high, but extremely steep ; our horses were hard pressed, there being no resting place all the way up—one continuous climb. Then the descent was again too steep for riding, and we had to walk down, along a dry, gravelly path, the small stones rolling under our shoes and occasioning a slip down now and then. The mountains in Kashmere are rarely very easily climbed ; there is no road made over them, and they are always a serious obstacle whenever travellers venture beyond the Valley of the Jhelum.

UP THE NILGIRIS ON A TRICYCLE.

WHILST ranging the City and Fort of Bombay on three wheels, I became aware that the more intelligent of the community were greatly interested in this aid to locomotion, but ill-informed as to the price and capabilities of the various machines. Belonging to Bombay, and bound to consider that Presidency far in advance of any other geographical division of India, I was pained to observe that the art, mystery, and practice of tricycling, which marks a distinct advance in the progress of civilization, was comparatively unknown, whilst individual life in the remote Provinces of Bengal and the North-West had been, for some years, incomplete without it. I do not bring the bicycle into this discussion, that vehicle being now given over to acrobats and gymnasts. It is the tricycle which I wish to recommend to the public. To quote some advertisements issued not a hundred miles from Poona, "neither the tired sportsman nor the jaded official should be without one, much less the harassed man of business," who by its means would obtain healthful exercise whilst hurrying to catch cotton or opium on the hop. My vehicle, the Omnicycle, is specially made for hill-climbing ; so being bound for the Nilgiris, I resolved to try its powers on the ascents of that mountain range.

At the very moment of leaving Bombay I found the machine excessively useful, in fact, almost a necessity. At the Boree-bunder station, asking for a 3rd-class ticket for my servant, I was directed to apply at a pigeon-hole situated at the other end of the station, about a day's journey away. No time was to be lost, my tricycle was not yet booked, I mounted it promptly, flew down the station platform, and returned with the ticket just in time to catch the train. Let this be a caution to those who are fond of arriving at the station late, and expect to procure a 3rd-class ticket, as hitherto, at or near the 1st-class office. My carriage and self were booked for Mettapollium at the foot of the Nilgiris, at which station we were both delivered in perfect order by the railway companies. This happy result I attribute to the interest taken in the Omnicycle by the officials. I have observed that people employed on railways, especially the engine-drivers, are often enthusiastic mechanics, and they probably thought that my "trike" was a novelty worth cherishing. I gave lectures on it, by request, to select circles at various halting-places.

The journey is not very lively. The scenery up to Poona is well known ; beyond that it is rather tame, but towards Raichore becomes interesting from the wonderfully fantastic way in which gigantic boulders are piled about the face of the earth. The fort at this place, celebrated some years ago, appears, from the rail, to consist of a hill of large boulders surrounded by a wall of small boulders. The fort at Gooty will catch the artistic eye. People wishing to visit the Nilgiris by rail may be grateful for the information that if they start from Bombay at 2 o'clock on Thursday, they can arrive at Coonoor on Sunday after noon before church time. This plain statement will save them much expenditure of brain power over the railway guide.

Several friends, including members of the faculty, advised me not to sleep at Mettapollium, assuring me that if I did so, I must certainly die of fever, cholera, or small-pox. Being resolved to ride up the ghat at all hazards, and utterly ignorant of the difficulties before me, I assumed that the proper thing was to start at early dawn, and so have plenty of time to take it easy over unexpected obstacles. I therefore neglected the warnings received, and still exist. Arriving at Mettapollium at 1-30 p. m. I dined and slept there at the very comfortable hotel, and at 4-15 a. m. the next day mounted my steed and started for the skies. It was of course dark at that hour, but my machine is provided with lamps. I was accompanied by a stalwart pedestrian, and we [illegible] travelling along from Mettapollium at rather [illegible] a sheep pace. The road is not very good, and there were many carts coming in the opposite direction from the hills. There is a great traffic on this line, but the road is not strong enough for it.

From Mettapollium to Kullar, at the foot of the ghat, is six miles, and the road has only a slight rise. The day began to break long before Kullar was reached, and I have never seen anything more picturesque than that road winding amongst thick groves of the slender date, palm and feathery bamboo ; while the wooded slopes of the blue mountains, lighted up by the early morning sun, but softened by mist, rising abruptly 6,000 feet above the luxuriant vegetation of the plains. The real ascent commences at Kullar on the right side of a long valley, on the opposite side of which, at the end of a spur, is the Hoolican Droog, some 6,500 feet above the sea-level, and which, with other forts situated at high levels in the south country, enjoys the reputation of being the scene of some of Tippoo Saheb's frolics, when he was in the vein to drop people over cliffs. The road, running for its whole length amongst primeval trees and boulders, clings pretty closely to the face of the hill, but occasionally crosses a deep ravine by a stout wooden bridge. On your left, the Coonoor river tumbles gaily down the valley. The Droog is the most conspicuous object seen from Coonoor, which lies just at the head of the valley. We are not, however, at Coonoor yet ; we are only starting from Kullar at about 7 o'clock on a sunny morning, and have 16 miles yet to climb up a slope of one in eighteen, before the haven is reached. Having an eminence as your goal, it is always aggravating having to go down-hill again at any portion of your journey, and likewise having your eye upon the point you wish eventually to reach : You are apt to become sorrowful when you find yourself moving in exactly the opposite direction, although by this means only can the hill be circumvented. The gradient of the ghat is pretty uniform, but the two conspicuous landmarks on each side of the vale appear to waltz around as you ascend. The Droog on the one side and a particularly aggravating cliff on the other, called Lamb's Rock, seem to pervade the atmosphere as you climb. The Droog is not so annoying, because it is farther off; but Lamb's Rock, being on the side of the valley which you are scaling, and within a short walk from Coonoor, seems to be saying, at every zigzag in his direction—"Come along up, you are quite near home ;" and the next time you face it, it seems to be about twice as far off as before. These solemn fancies oppressed me mostly at about mid-day. There are one or two warm corners on that ghat, where the sun has the best of it and the breeze is nowhere. I may just point out to those who do not think of these matters that Coonoor being in Lat. 11° 30' or thereabouts, the sun is somewhat overhead in the month of March.

Bicycles and tricycles have been ridden, I believe, over the Alps, but Phoebus is tempered to the shorn tricyclist in those parts. This reminds me that I ought to have been describing the behaviour of the Omnicycle instead of the scenery. Let us start at Kullar again, and zigzag up the hill. It is of no use trying to hurry upstairs on a tricycle. The tongas have the best of it there, but the travellers who luxuriate in these conveyances spend a heap of money and do not see the country. Early in the journey I found that my instructions as to the state of the road were unreliable. I believed it to be quite hard and smooth, and had therefore calculated upon reaching Coonoor in seven hours at the longest from Kullar, travelling at the rate of 2½ miles an hour. I was disappointed. Throughout the whole journey, after two hundred yards of decent road surface came three hundred yards of loose and sharp stones, half hidden in thick dust. This happened because the road was being repaired, the lately mended portion being the roughest ; it is understood to be mended, but it is not consolidated. Loose stones are shovelled into a smooth hollow place, but the surface is not previously picked up. These loose stones are covered with earth, watered a little, patted down, and all looks sweet. The wheels of the next heavy cart that comes along grind majestically through this pudding, and push up a ridge of small stones on each side, about three inches high. These ridges I had to drive the Omnicycle over, with one or other of the three wheels. Latterly I put the small wheel at them, as I found that the easiest. After this statement I need not apologize for delay on the journey, when I state that I was fifteen hours in reaching Coonoor from Mettapollium, one hour of which was devoted to refreshment ; the remaining fourteen hours were consumed in real honest labour. The repaired bits were trying, but I rode fairly the whole way up, over all obstacles. I make this statement in the interests of the Omnicycle, which perhaps has not yet been appreciated as it deserves, but which I personally have pinned my faith on ever since it was first advertised some five years ago. Dismissing the labour of the journey, let us see what the pleasures of it were. Fresh air and exercise, no need to hurry the sun a little warm perhaps at midday, on one side of a spur, but beautiful shade and cool breezes on the other during the afternoon.

Five miles above Kullar we came to a toll gate at Bullyar, near which is a beautiful garden in which they grow all kinds of fruits, including the mangosteen, which I supposed had never been cultivated on this side of the Bay of Bengal. The keepers of the toll-gates wanted money, and seemed quite dissatisfied when I declined to give it, although I pointed out that there was no mention of vehicles with three wheels on their tariff board, and also called attention to the fact that their road was doing more damage to my wheels than my wheels to the roads.

Above Bullyar, one begins to see the tea and coffee plantations on the sides of the valley, and very peculiar they look, some of them being situated on slopes almost perpendicular. The coolies are let down by ropes, I hear, to attend to some of the plantations. As you rise, the houses of the planters come into view—a range of picturesque white buildings, at the end of a promontory clothed with old trees and hanging creepers, from amidst which sprightly little waterfalls send forth a pleasant sound to the ears of the thirsty traveller. The whole makes a very lovely picture against the receding hills on the sides of which rocky crags favoured by the ibex and civilized plantations alternate. The sun is sinking, and the spurs, each surmounted by a planter's castle, stand out dark against the greyish blue of the more distant and still illuminated landscape, at the farthest point of which are discerned the rounded crests of mountain-[illegible]dled Sodabetta, behind which is concealed Ootacamund and the Governor of Madras. The sun had set when we reached the bridge [illegible] Coonoor village ; then came about 1½ miles [illegible] steeper gradient up to the hotels. We got under cover [illegible] 7-30 p. m., had a Europe dinner in [illegible] Europe climate, and, as in the case of the Village Blacksmith, "something attempted, something done, had earned a night's repose," had a Europe sleep [illegible] a Europe bed with white curtains (not mosquito bars) [illegible] an English bedroom, with the smell of heliotrope and wild roses floating in through the windows from the roadside hedges.

J. H. B.

[illegible]YDERABAD UNDER [illegible]R SALAR JUNG."

[illegible] is the title of a small but useful volume, whic[illegible] is evidently the outcome of the intense admira[illegible]n felt by the author, Moulavi Cheragh Ali of H[illegible] the Nizam's Civil Service, for the deceased stat[illegible]an. The work purports to be an account of the c[illegible]il, military, and public works departments of t[illegible] Nizam's territories, and contains, besides, a hi[illegible]rical sketch of the reforms introduced in various [illegible]partments during the first twenty-eight years of S[illegible] Salar Jung's administration. An attempt has als[illegible] been made to compare the condition of the ter[illegible]ry with that of the surrounding [illegible] M[illegible] Cheragh Ali seems to have devoted [illegible] amount of care to the preparation [illegible] and histo[illegible] portion of his [illegible] which [illegible] at which [illegible] ogue at [illegible] l time a [illegible] rking of t[illegible] called in [illegible] ing into [illegible] existin[illegible] is is w[illegible] yderabad [illegible] stematic fo[illegible] parate depa[illegible] ing was in the [illegible] r, without any syste[illegible] regular form of adm[illegible] new idea, an elemen[illegible] ative mind of Hydera[illegible] n organised system of [illegible]

THE FOOT [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF [illegible]

SIR,—All right-minded persons [illegible] editor of the *Christian Colleg*[illegible] acted with anything but propri[illegible] lished what he, as it woul[illegible] genuine letters written [illegible] posing, for argument's [illegible] letters. A gentleman [illegible] ment could not fail [illegible] about purely private [illegible] been published. Accordi[illegible] professes not to deal with [illegible] to publish what he think[illegible] "public morality," the public s[illegible] we find him inserting in his [illegible] private letter, with the co[illegible] public can have no possible co[illegible] whatever. Save us from [illegible] enough. I will not say [illegible] rev. editor of the *Christian Coll*[illegible] victory which he may imagine [illegible] the Theosophists by descending [illegible] expedient of publishing private [illegible]

Oct. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAILWAY TRAGEDY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

The other engine-driver, Cummings, died last evening at the Medical College Hospital. Further particulars of the accident state that Morgan, the engine-driver of the goods-train, had both legs taken off and was jammed against the fire-box of the engine by a mass of coals falling off the tender. One of the firemen was found dead with his arms round Morgan's neck.

The goods-train ought to have been shunted on the siding at Waranghata station, but was late, and only just turning into a siding when the passenger-train dashed into it.

The engines were interlocked. The tenders were smashed, and much damage has been done to the rolling stock. The first two carriages on the passenger-train—one a second and one an intermediate class—were telescoped and completely smashed.

How Mrs. Cann and all the children with her, except the baby, escaped is a miracle. Her ayah, who was with her in the carriage, was disembowelled. The line was cleared for traffic by 6-50 yesterday evening.

The statements of the railway employés, including the guard of the passenger-train and the station master at Waraughatta, are to the effect that the danger signals were up against the passenger-train to warn the driver against entering the station. The guard says he saw the signals and applied the brake, but could not stop the train.

The driver Cummings does not appear to have shut off steam. He himself was unable to offer any explanation, and is now dead.

The railway authorities are disposed to think he was asleep.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SMALLAN THRO' DUKKI, OCT. 3.

The first column reached here on the 29th September, and were joined the next day by a detachment of the 10th Bengal Lancers and part of the 1st Bengal Infantry. The second column and head-quarters arrived two days later. A force left this for Baghao this morning. Sir O. V. Tanner and Staff left this afternoon *en route* for Duki, which they reach to-morrow. A survey party under Lieutenant Wahab, Royal Engineers, ascended a high mountain near this yesterday and took important observations of peaks beyond Zhob and Sarkand and other peaks in the watershed between the Helmund and Indus drainages.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

It is probable that Mr. H. M. Durand will act as Foreign Secretary for one year when Mr. Grant, the present Secretary, goes home in December. Mr. Grant's successor has not been decided on as yet. Mr. Durand, though only thirty-five, has indisputable claims; but the name of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Legislative Secretary, is mentioned in connection with the post.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The public offices close about the 8th November here.

THE CALCUTTA TEAM AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 3.

In the cricket match between Calcutta and Poona, one innings on either side was concluded to-day. Calcutta went in first and made 120, the features of which were G. Fagan's careful 39, not out, and E. Nixon's 24.

Caldecott and Metcalf commenced the batting for Poona, and were not separated until 96 runs had been put on, of which number Metcalf, the retiring batsman, made 43. Colonel Caldecott played a grand innings of 79, giving very few chances indeed. The other double figures in the innings were Barton's 20 and Holland's 37, not out. The innings closed with the total at 215.

In the early part of the day, and again towards the evening, the wicket was in splendid condition for run-getting, but a few slight showers rather deadened it in the middle of the day.

A billiard match has been arranged for Saturday evening, but it is not improbable that the single lawn-tennis contest will fall through for want of time.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 3.

Further accounts from Mandalay confirm the cruel nature of the recent massacres there. Three Chinese, one Hindu, two Chittagonians, some Suratees, two young princes, one priest, and eleven women, three being relatives of the NyoungYan Prince, now in Calcutta, were amongst the victims. Their bodies were mutilated and exposed for three days, so that the people might see the terrible nature of the punishments awaiting those who incurred Theebaw's displeasure.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH THE POLICE.

Two out of four Burmans who have been committing a series of robberies and murders in the past fortnight in Hanthawaddy district have been shot in an encounter with the police.

ADDRESS ON NATIVE MUSIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 3.

The concert of the Gyan Samaj at the Council Hall was a pronounced success. Mr. Kunte delivered a telling address, in which he drew a comparison between the Indian and English systems of music, illustrating his remarks by a diagram.

In reply to a farewell address His Excellency said that he had always taken an interest in the Samaj, and trusted that funds would soon be at the disposal of the Samaj sufficient to enable it to build its own institution and library.

About four hundred people were present.

THE BLAVATSKY CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 3.

The Theosophists at the Adyar head-quarters last night received the following telegram from Elberfeld, Germany:—"The German branch has resolved that no evidence against Madame Blavatsky affects our belief in the Mahatmas, it being entirely independent of her. Yet she has our full confidence. We despise Coulomb's slanders.—Gebhard, Secretary."

Similar sentiments have been expressed by Theosophical branches in various parts of India.

Signs of an impending battle between the missionaries and the Theosophists are increasing. Mr. Ezekiel, of Poona, is here, and has had an interview with some of the Mission party.

Colonel Olcott leaves London for Madras on the 11th instant.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S TOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 3.

The Governor of Madras has written and just published a long minute descriptive of his tours since last October.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The *Madras Mail* states that the Viceregal Councillorship filled by the Hon. Mr. B. Thomas during the last two years is going abegging. Messrs. Garstin, Whiteside, and Wilson have declined the honour. It is thought probable that Mr. Macleane will go.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Loch is confirmed as Deputy Surgeon-General, Central Provinces.

Messrs. J. H. T. Walsh and Harold Hey have qualified for the Indian Medical Service.

Bengal Establishment.—Colonel A. Fitzhugh and Brigade-Surgeon R. Rouse are granted years leave out of India.

Colonel W. C. Parr, Bombay, is placed on the gradation list of Major General.

Lieutenant S. G. Burrard is appointed to the Survey Department.

Captain W. W. B. Whitford acts for Captain H. O. Selby, on leave.

Mr. O. Burne and Mr. Frank Mercer are transferred from the Engineering College to the Telegraph Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

REPORTED RECALL OF LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning stating that Lord Wolseley has been recalled from Egypt, and that General Stephenson will take command of the expedition.

Referring to this telegram, the *Times* in a leading article on the subject announces that the information is perfectly authentic.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 3, 11-35 A.M.

The telegram published by the *Times* that Lord Wolseley had been recalled is denied on authority.

CAIRO, OCT. 3.

Lord Wolseley, after inspecting the troops at Assouan to-day, left for Wady Halfa.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook will proceed on Monday on a ten days' visit to Upper Egypt.

EARL DUFFERIN.

LONDON, OCT. 3.

Earl Dufferin starts for India on 6th of November *viâ* Trieste.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech delivered at Glasgow yesterday, said that he was not at all disposed to yield to the Government on the franchise question.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF BERBER BY THE REBELS.

CAIRO, OCT. 3, NOON.

The Khedive has received a telegram this morning stating that Berber has been recaptured by the rebels.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

TEHERAN, OCT. 2.

Sir Peter Lumsden, accompanied by his suite, left here to-day for Meshed, escorted by a detachment of cavalry.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 3.

French mail-steamer Peiho, from Suez, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Total week's sales of cotton	72,000 bales.
" " " Surats	9,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	21,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	532,000	"
" " " Surats	186,000	"

OCT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5 4½
8½lbs. do.	6 4½
40s. Mule Twist	0 9¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ "	83½
3 " Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	107⅞
4½ " French Rentes	109⅛
Bar Silver	50 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £11,300,000, decrease £1,900,000.

Bills discounted, £23,000,000; increase, £2,100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined, £21,800,000; decrease, £800,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 38 per cent.

Arrival.—Winchester.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Haiphong to Hongkong and Saigon to Hongkong line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, October 2.

10 p.m.	77·7

FRIDAY, October 3.

6 a.m.	75·0
10 a.m.	82·7
2 p.m.	83·6
4 p.m.	83·3

THE Municipal Commissioner has just published a list of persons qualified to vote for the election of members, and of persons qualified to be elected or appointed members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Out of a population of 7,48,309 persons, there are 7,775 qualified rate-payers in the city, of whom 3,181 are Hindus, 1,952 Parsees, 1,916 Mahomedans, 495 Europeans, 155 Portuguese, 75 Jews and Armenians, and 1 Chinaman.

COLONEL LOCKHART arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. Indus on Thursday from Singapore. He was present when the captive crew of the Nisero were received on board the Pegasus. As it was understood that Colonel Lockhart had been despatched from Simla for the purpose of taking command of any British forces with which it might have been found necessary to effect the release of the crew or punish the Rajah of Tenom, his mission was thus ended peaceably. He returned to Singapore in the Sea Belle in company with the Acting Governor of the Straits, and came on by the Australian mail-steamer.

THE Committee of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have appointed Mr. J. M. Barbour, M.B., F.R.G.S., honorary surgeon to the institution, in the room of the late Khan Bahadoor Dr. Shaik Cassum, deceased.

YESTERDAY the weather cleared at Simla after incessant rain for two days.

A HOUSE has been secured at Oxford for the brother of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is about to enter Balliol College. It was the uncle of this young Prince who died the other day at Etretat and was cremated in accordance with Hindu ritual.

WRITING on the subject of the finances of India, the *Englishman* says it is is inclined to the opinion that Sir Auckland Colvin will have some difficulty in making both ends meet in 1884-5. It even goes the length of hazarding the statement that it depends altogether on the railways whether the year closes with a deficit or a surplus. If the railways improve and work up to estimate there may be a surplus, if they continue to do as badly as they have done hitherto there must be a deficit.

THE question of salutes in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Rawul Pindee has been settled to the satisfaction of everybody. Up to the last moment there was doubt as to whether the Duke should be received in his capacity of Major-General or in the position of a Royal Prince. Eventually, however, it was decided that Royal honours were to be accorded. "The decision," says a correspondent, "was a fortunate one, for the thousands of natives who had assembled would have been at a loss to understand why royal honours were not accorded."

HERE is an extract from the *Straits Times* worth some attention at the hands of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition. "A Successful Competitor," writing from Singapore, says:—"I note your paragraph regarding the proposed Bombay Exhibition, but unless they have a better system of management than the Calcutta Exhibition, I don't think they will obtain many exhibitors from the Straits. It is now seven months since the awards of the Calcutta juries were announced, and at least some of them have not been delivered yet. The Melbourne Exhibition was very different, and every contributor got a catalogue of the different exhibits gratis."

WRITING on the termination of the cricket match between Bombay and Calcutta, the *Englishman* says:—"The telegrams which we have received from Bombay again bring bad news, and Calcutta has sustained a severe defeat. We congratulate the winning team on their victory, while we sympathize with our own representatives, who have met with such a reverse. We must confess that we expected better results from such well-known bats as Pattesen, the two Fagans, Mellor, Nixon, and Hensman, all of them cracks. It must, however, be remembered that with the exception of one or two days' play before they left Calcutta the team had absolutely no practice, whilst the Bombay team have, we believe, been practising all through the season. This may in a measure account for Calcutta's defeat. Under any circumstances, however, the defeat was a bad one. In the second innings Calcutta only scored 38, out of which H. Fagan made 14, leaving the other eleven players to knock up only 24 runs among them.

FROM correspondence regarding Indian pilgrims to Mecca which has been published by the Political Department of the Government of India, it appears that the Turkish authorities at Jeddah, the port of debarkation for the Haj, acting under instructions received from the Minister of the Interior of the Porte, have suddenly issued new rules regarding the passports required from the pilgrims landing there. Under these rules it is laid down that foreigners arriving from foreign ports or travelling from one place to another must, in the first instance, have their passports visé-ed by the Turkish Consul residing at the port of embarkation; failing which they will be charged a double fee of 40 piastres each, equivalent to four rupees ten annas, as visery, and should a foreigner be totally unprovided with passport he will be charged 50 piastres as a passport fee. The notice given by the Turkish authorities is so sudden, that before information can be sent to and promulgated in India and other places where Mahomedans live under British rule, thousands of pilgrims must be already on their way to the Hejaz, and it is very hard to make them pay double fees for no fault of their own. In addition to this, much inconvenience will be felt in India, as with the single exception of Bombay, there is no Turkish Consul in any of the ports of India whence pilgrims are accustomed to start for the Haj. Under these circumstances the Government of India propose, if necessary, addressing Her Majesty's Government with a view to obtaining, if possible, a relaxation of the proposed rules.

THE contest for the Northern India Lawn-tennis Championship which had recently commenced at Simla, several crack players having come from afar to compete, has been postponed till next spring, on account of rainy weather.

ACCORDING to accounts which have reached the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper, the experiment of sending Indian native engineers to England at the public expense, in order that they may gain additional experience, has not been very successful. Those who arrived there from Lahore have asked permission to return. "Their tour through the English towns," says the correspondent, "was interesting, but, on the India Office insisting on a course of regular work and study, the majority of them were afflicted with home sickness. Possibly, therefore, a change will have to be effected in the conditions under which the selections are made."

THE last number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an admirable review of Sir T. Colebrooke's Life of Mountstuart Elphinstone. The *Pioneer* says the review is evidently from the pen of some one with a ripe and recent personal knowledge of India; while the polished style of the article narrows the field of possible authors within very small limits. "There are only two, or at most three, Anglo-Indians of sufficient literary capacity to write this review, while internal evidence leads us to ascribe it to Sir Alfred Lyall."

IT appears that in Assam 85·7 per cent. of the expenditure by the local boards is devoted to public works, whilst the average outlay on education is only 8·7 of the total expenditure. For medical purposes, such as the maintenance of dispensaries, &c., only two boards, those of Golaghat and Dibrughar, contributed more than one per cent. of their income. The Chief Commissioner points out that in a province where roads and communications are of such extreme importance, and where Europeans who have considerable influence on the boards are naturally more interested in the extension of public works than in anything else, there is some danger lest an excessive share of the funds should be devoted to these important objects rather than to others which affect the welfare of the native community more directly. Mr. Elliott considers it as one of the primary duties of the board to afford the opportunity of obtaining elementary education for every boy in the sub-divisions, for which purpose at least 20 per cent. of their income will be required, and he further suggests that increased expenditure on medical assistance for the native population, by the establishment of dispensaries and the employment of competent vaccinators, as well as the improvement of local postal communication, should receive more attention from the different boards.

THE hard fate of the two unfortunate engine-drivers on the Eastern Bengal Railway gives emphasis to this paragraph in the last *Pall Mall Budget*:—"What a graphic picture of the life of an engine-driver is that which the *Times* has published from the pen of one who has driven an express train for twenty-one years! During that period, says this typical spokesman of a hitherto inarticulate class, 'I have twice had my engine run off the rails and down the embankment, one collision the result of bad signalling, eight crank axles have broken under me, in all cases the engine came off the rails, and plenty of smaller things which I will not trouble you with.' Adventures by rail are as exciting as adventures at sea, but as all who cross the ocean must share the risks of storm and tempest with the sailors, the latter are much more generally appreciated than the perils which the engine-driver and his fireman have to face alone. But what a suggestion it is that directors should qualify for their posts by doing journeys on the footplate! If we accept that principle we shall soon be compelling the Home Secretary to pass a night on a canal boat, or the Secretary for War to camp out with Tommy Atkins on the road to Khartoum."

IT is announced in the *Straits Times* that Lieut. Hubbard of H. M. Zephyr has died in consequence of wounds received through the Chinese firing upon that ship at Foochow. The story, however, has since been contradicted.

THE *World* gives a good advertisement from the Homburg *Fremdenblatt*:—

"Marriage.—A young respectable Christian German, Gentleman of noble character, who was for short days in Homburg, desires to meet on this no more unusual way with an intelligent, respectable and good heathed young lady of refined manners, who would like to enter serious relations with him. Please reply with Photo's, which shall be returned, to 'Delta 130' Haasenstein & Vogler, Frankfurt a. M."

THREE Japanese vernacular newspapers at Tokio and one at Kobe propose sending war correspondents to China, so as to be "on the spot" when hostilities again break out. "The 'Japs,'" says a Shanghai paper, "are behind the Chinese in this respect, as during the war in Tongking the *Shen-pao* sent a 'special' war correspondent to the scene of fighting, and also nearly lost this person's valuable services, as the French took him to be a Chinese spy, and would have lodged a few bullets in his carcase had not the 'special' taken refuge upon an English steamer then in port. The Chinese often take a 'Jap' for a Frenchman, owing, perhaps, to the smallness of their stature resembling each other, and we would advise our Japanese brethren of the press to keep their 'eyes peeled' as the Americans say, or they might not be so fortunate as that 'special' of the *Shen-pao* at Tongking."

IN Germany music will in future be "felt," not heard. A remedy has at last been discovered for the piano plague, of which the citizens of Berlin have been bitterly complaining. Legislation was for a long time believed to be the only cure; but the conviction is growing that Professor Hanslik, the musical composer, was right when he declared in the *Gartenlaube* that "nobody has either the right or the power to influence the piano vampire by any means whatever. He is master in his own house, and at his own piano, just as much as we are in ours." The plague, therefore, still prevails over the city, but a Dresden pianoforte firm has, it appears, found a way out of the difficulty by constructing a dumb piano—that is, an instrument the sound of which is so far reduced by a strong felt border between hammers and strings that the music can only be sufficiently heard by the player to enable him to distinguish between the chords. If it is true that the mechanism of the piano suffers in no way by the insertion of the felt, the Dresden firm may well be congratulated on its ingenious invention, and next door neighbours all over the world will clamorously demand that legislators should make the use of felt compulsory.

AN American lady, hailing from New York, and appearing under the pseudonym of Mlle. Dauvray, has had the honour of ushering in the theatrical season in Paris, her début at the Folies-Dramatiques making an event in theatrical annals. There have been and are now many American opera-singers; but that an actress from the States should meet a French public in comedy—their particular forte—and succeed in winning their applause, in a part delivered in their own language, is unique. "Miss Maggie," the comedie-vaudeville in which Mlle. Dauvray made her first appearance, may be said to have been written expressly for her by the noted playwright M. Paul Ferrier. Her general appearance is decidedly a favourable and pleasant one, for she is both young and very handsome. In the title-part Mlle. Dauvray displayed real ability, to which the frequent applause that greeted her amply testified. Beyond a slight accent, free from foreign mannerisms, but which a critical Parisian audience could not fail to detect, her delivery and acting were all but perfect for a beginner. She was loudly recalled at the end of the short *lever de rideau*. Taken altogether, the début of Mlle. Dauvray was a credit to herself as well as to M. Gautier, the intelligent manager fortunate enough to secure her services.

THE *Daily News* publishes some interesting particulars about the cheap dinners at South Kensington. The sixpenny fish dinner of last year has been succeeded by a vegetarian banquet at the same price, attended, apparently, by a like success. No doubt a capital dinner "for a change"—to use the phrase which amuses foreigners so much—may be made on either vegetables or fish only; but we fancy that the real use of the gigantic experiments in the culinary line annually performed at South Kensington will be that they will familiarize tens-of-thousands of people with the idea that flesh-meat is not the only substantial article of diet in the world. The exhibition visitors are not likely to turn confirmed ichthyophagi or vegetarians; but they will hardly fail to draw the inference that what is good and sufficient by itself will be better still in combination with animal food.

THE German Emperor has just conferred on his Chancellor the one distinction which Prince Bismarck, loaded as he is with honours, might still be supposed to covet. Certainly nobody could affect to despise the black-and-silver ribbon of the Order of Merit. Princes, by the way, must occasionally feel puzzled to devise a signal reward for a great subject like the statesman who has made Germany a nation; nor yet should the task be so difficult when one remembers how far the slightest mark of royal approbation generally goes. Pitt, at the close of his seventeen years' premiership, was profoundly touched at receiving from George III. a letter commencing "My dear Pitt," instead of with the usual formula, such as "The King desires Mr. Pitt," etc. A higher compliment was paid by her present Majesty to Wellington, when the great Duke was required to stand godfather to one of the Queen's sons. Most of us, again, can remember the visit of the Sovereign to Hughenden, which was the crowning honour of Lord Beaconsfield's career. Napoleon III. is said to have won the heart of a celebrated Frenchman who had refused the Legion of Honour, by conferring that decoration on a man who had saved him from drowning. Nevertheless, as the greatest among us are mortal, it is just possible that a form of praise which partakes also of the nature of pudding may be the most acceptable of any. Our William IV. was decidedly inspired by a happy thought when he declined to accept Lord Grey's recommendation for the vacant see of Hereford, and conferred the bishopric on the Prime Minister's brother.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine Troopship Tenasserim, Captain W. C. Hotham, 1,700 tons, which left Aden for Bombay on the 25th September, arrived in harbour at 1 a.m. yesterday with two seamen of H. M. S. Briton. She will be docked on the first opportunity. She has been employed in taking the following troops to Zeyla from Aden:—200 men and 3 officers, 4th Bombay Rifles, 2 officers and 50 men of the Camel Battery 7-1 R. A., and 1 officer and 50 men of the Aden troop, also 55 camels and 66 horses, under the command of Major Comyn, 4th Rifles. She also took stores and details for the troops. Several trips were made to Berbera, a place garrisoned by Egyptian troops, which has lately come under our protection. There is now a British Consul there and fifty or sixty policemen have also been sent. H. M. S. Ranger has been doing duty there for the last two months. H. M. S. Arab has been doing duty at Zeyla. I. M. S. Amberwitch towed over a condenser to Zeyla and took stores. I. M. S. Tennasserim experienced fine weather during her trip across.

THE Indian Government Troopship Clive, Captain W. J. Powell, will sail on the 10th instant for Kurrachee, with the 4th Madras Pioneers, consisting of 9 European officers, 17 native officers, 745 rank and file, and 176 followers. The following are the names of officers:—Colonel G. C. Haddington, Lieut. Col. J. H. M. Barnett, Major E. G. Blenkinsop, Captain J. E. Porteous, Lieut. G. B. Stevens, Lieut. E. L. Holloway, Lieut. C. R. Keate, Lieut. F. Churchill, and Surg. Major McCarthy.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—Moderate to brisk recovery has occurred in the barometer over the Punjab and at a few stations in the N.-W. P.; elsewhere, however, the pressure is going away. An area of relatively high pressure has been formed over the Punjab, but otherwise there is little alteration in the general distribution of low readings overlying Chutia Nagpur, Behar, and the N. W. P., with a centre of disturbance near Benares. The wind varies very considerably. The rainfall area is very similar to that reported yesterday, but amounts in the North-west are less heavy. In the Punjab rain has fallen except in the Indus valley stations and Lahore and Ludhiana. In the N.-W. P., Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Central India, along the West Coast, and in Burmah it has been general, while in Behar, East Bengal, the Carnatic, the Dekkan, Khandesh, the Bèrars, Gujarat, and Sind there has either been no rain or unimportant amounts. Rain to-day:—Nainital, 5 inches; Rutnagherry, 3 inches; Ranikhet, Meerut, Lucknow, Morar, Saugor Island, and Sutna, 1 inch; and several amounts over ½ inch. Previously, Aligarh, 3 inches; Chakrata, 2 inches; Morar and Silchar, 1 inch; Gorakhpur and Hydrabad, ½ inch.

OCT. 3.—The barometric changes from day to day continue very irregularly. Yesterday the pressure was increasing in the Punjab and decreasing elsewhere; to-day it is decreasing in the Punjab and increasing elsewhere. The low pressure noticed over the lower part of the N.-W. P., C. P., Behar, and Western Bengal yesterday still exists, while the highest pressures are still reported from from Travancore and Ceylon. The wind has backed to southward along the Konkan coast, in Guzerat, and Sind; but shows little other change. Over South of the Peninsula it is generally westerly; over Burma, the head of the bay, and Lower Bengal it is southerly; and in Behar easterly. In the Punjab the only rain reported is a shower at Delhi, while at Meerut and Roorkee also there is no rain. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has been slight and partial; in Madras it has been confined to the west coast and to the station of Gopalpore; while in the Berars, Gujarat, Sind, and Rajpootana there is none reported. Elsewhere rain has fallen generally. The temperature changes are irregular, and except in the Punjab, Rajpootana, and parts of Bombay and Madras there is still a good deal of cloud. Rain to-day:—Naini Tal, 3½ inches; Rainkhet and Sutna, 2 inches; Lucknow, Allahabad Silachar, Bhangulpore, Calcutta, False Point, 1 inch; and several amounts over ½ inch. Previously, Cawnpore and Hamirpur, 4 inches; Rajahmundry, 3 inches; Jhansi, Raipur, and Jubbulpore, 1 inch; Saugor over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	71 48	82 64	80 37	77 43
Oct. 2 Thursday	0 13	.....	.....	.....
" 3 Friday	.....	0 26	0 30	0 52
Total..	71 61	82 90	80 67	77 95
Corresponding date last year	79 10	83 04	80 39	89 32

THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe, in the report contained in to-day's paper on the meeting held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday evening last, under the auspices of the Bombay Missionary Conference, it is stated that "there was a fairly good attendance of English-speaking natives," &c.

This scarcely conveys a correct idea of the meeting. I am decidedly of opinion that in point of attendance it was a very great success, for it could hardly have been larger, as nearly all the available seats were occupied, and very many had to stand the whole of the time.

Considering the fact that the meeting was advertised for English-speaking natives, and that the speakers were to be Christian missionaries, the gathering was extremely good, and most encouraging to the friends of Christian missions, not only as far as numbers were concerned, but also with regard to the intelligent earnestness and profound attention evinced by the audience.

When I think of the state of things when I first landed in this country nearly thirty-three years ago as an Ensign, it seems almost incredible that such a vast change should have taken place, as shown by the fact that so large a number of influential native gentlemen should have been attracted to listen to the solemn and important truths of Christianity enunciated on Tuesday last.

I consider such an assembly of our educated native citizens conclusively shows that the natives on this side of India are sincerely seeking their highest welfare, and that this has been brought about to a great extent by the influence of Christian missions. Undoubtedly progress has been made, and the leaven of Christian truth is making its way in the hearts of the people of India, and there is every reason to hope that ere long many will have the courage to act up to their conviction.—Yours, &c.,

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN,
Bombay, Oct. 2. Colonel, Staff Corps.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Civis" makes a very sensible suggestion in your paper of this morning in regard to the Shrievalty. As for the claims of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, there can be no difference of opinion. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik has been adequately rewarded for his services by his being repeatedly nominated to the local Legislative Council; and now he adorns the Viceregal Council. But if H. E. the Governor were to confer the much-coveted poston a worthy member of the Mahomedan community, which has not hitherto been recognized in this form, he would not only be doing an act of justice to the community, but would indirectly give a sort of encouragement to Mahomedans in general to carry on their much-needed work of spreading education among their co-religionists. There are many prominent members among the Mussulman community who would grace the post.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD.

MR. MALABARI has received the following letter, dated 23rd Sept., from Mr. G. E. Ward, Collector at Jhansi:—

I am much obliged to you for sending me your notes on infant marriage and enforced widowhood, which, as well as many of the comments on them in the press, I have read with much interest. You must not be disappointed at the Government not immediately adopting your suggestions. From the nature of things the action of Government must be slow and premeditated. You would find it the same in any other country. So far as I can judge, there seems no danger of the interest which you have aroused being dropped. I would venture to point out one means of continuing the effect upon public opinion which I think would have practical results. There are probably among those interested in the cause many barristers and pleaders of ability. It will be a suitable task for them to examine the existing law so far as it affects the institutions you seek to destroy, and use their efforts to secure justice in individual cases and to obtain definite rulings upon points which are at all obscure. I have known cases in which the husband of a woman married for the second time has been refused redress under Sec. 498 I. P. C. on the ground that the second marriage was not celebrated with the ceremonial prescribed for first marriages. In my opinion this was a decided error, but the point is one upon which a trained advocate might have much to urge. What I wish to point out is, that when the effect of the existing law has been tested by the action of the courts after a systematic exposition of the arguments best calculated to forward your object, and by the accumulation of specific cases in which you are of opinion that the existing law in any way supports the institutions you condemn, or does not act harmoniously with the wishes of the best informed social reformers, you will be in a far better position than you are now to recommend any change in the law, and at the same time public opinion will have been much influenced in your favour. I trust that your national association for social reform may soon be established, and that it may be truly national. You have pointed out yourself that one requisite of the modern reformer is patience, and another conciliation. If your association accepts these conditions, be assured that it will not lack sympathy. But I would not be too anxious to secure large numbers or high prestige. A small band of highminded and single-hearted men will effect more than a larger body, among whom there might be room for vanity and dissension. I sincerely wish you success.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

HYDERABAD C. C. *v.* BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S first team and that of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry resumed play at 7 a. m. punctually yesterday, on a wet and slippery ground, to decide their drawn game of one gaol all; and early and hot as was the hour, the interest evinced in such an exciting match was clearly shown by the number of spectators who were present long before play commenced. The goals were widened, and it was arranged that intervals should be allowed after every ten minutes' play.

The struggle began by Hyderabad forcing their opponents towards their own goal, from which the ball was soon after returned by Symons carrying it out eighty yards or so, when the spirited play of Adye brought it near the Bombay lines again, and here the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry had their chance of deciding the game, the widened goal offering every temptation. The slippery state of the ground, perhaps, prevented any very skilful manœuvring, and Gubbins nearly came down. Bombay, however, were not to be denied, and Symons passing the ball to King enabled the latter to get off with it, and by a series of brilliant near-side hits, during which he was hard pressed by his adversaries, he galloped with the ball to close upon the Hyderabad goal, when Symons backing up most spiritedly took the chance left open by King and drove the ball straight for the posts. There was just the possibility that the ball would be diverted by the Hyderabad backs, but Symons was quickest on the ball and tapping it on secured the hard-fought victory for Bombay, amidst shouts of delight from the enthusiastic crowd. So ended as exciting and pleasant a match as we have seen. The Hyderabad team are to be congratulated on the excellent fight they made of it, considering that they have never played together before.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE *VS.* MHOW.

THE first appearance of the Central India Horse team—the winners of the tournament for the last two years—has been looked forward to by those who have seen their play hitherto and who have heard of their reputation from their previous performances; and small wonder was it that the crowd round the ground last evening was even larger than on previous evenings, particularly when it was announced that the fast men of Mhow were to oppose them. As they had drawn a bye in the first ties they played the first game of the second ties, and the following were the respective players of each side:—

C. I. HORSE.	MHOW.
COLOUR—MAROON.	COLOURS—RED AND WHITE.
Capt. A. Masters (Capt.)	Mr. A. S. Trevor (Capt.)
Mr. Hughes Buller.	Capt. Du Boulay.
Mr. Edwardes.	Mr. E. C. B. Cotgrave.
Mr. Watson.	Dr. Ward.

Mr. Watson and Captain Masters played here for their regiment in 1882 and 1883 respectively, and Mr. Hughes Buller has played in the victorious team on both occasions. Dr. Ward was one of the Deesa team last year.

Hostilities commenced by the ball being knocked about in the centre of the ground until Watson made off with it towards the Mhow quarters, and continuing an unmolested run, aided by Masters, who preceded him and rode off Trevor, he drove the ball behind, and having got it in this quarter, the C. I. H. for some time pressed Mhow very hard. A piece of off-side play on Mhow's part, moreover, enabled their opponents to have a clear shot at goal, which missed the mark, and then Cotgrave on its being brought out took it by a piece of steady driving the whole length of the ground. It was soon returned to the middle of the arena, and as soon sent back again by Cotgrave.

2ND ROUND.—Hughes and Watson were now instrumental in carrying the ball towards Mhow's base again, and the latter in attempting a diagonal drive for goal hit it sideways, but promptly overhauled it and handed it back to Masters, who ran it through the posts, and scored the first goal for the C. I. Horse. After hitting off again there was a slight hitch owing to a bit of off-side play, but when play was resumed Trevor in making an effort to get away dropped his stick, and Edwardes working well on the ball returned it pretty quickly to Mhow's goal line. The ball subsequently went into touch, and Edwardes carried it again into the vicinity of Mhow's goal, when a bit of loose play on the part of his adversaries gave Hughes an almost clear hit for goal, which was not successful. Then the C. I. Horse territory was invaded, and the attack as quickly repulsed by a good run by Hughes, which terminated in a vigorous hit again at goal, again unsuccessful.

3RD ROUND.—The Mhow men were now penned rather awkwardly, but Ward took an opportunity and got away with the ball, being overtaken eventually by Hughes. The play again returned to Mhow territory, and Du Boulay in hitting across this goal front to get away with the ball was stopped by Edwardes, and a lively attack was renewed near the Mhow flags, when Edwardes seizing an opening hit the second goal for the C. I. Horse. Game 2 to *nil*. After crossing sticks Edwardes made a long clear drive straight for the Mhow posts, but it was diverted in time by Ward and carried into the middle of the ground again, and Ward backing up continued to trundle it rather cleverly in the proximity of his opponents' goal, at which Trevor by following up got a chance. The ball, however, missed the flags; and on its being taken out Trevor got on to it again, and made another pretty effort at a goal. The drive being a "flyer" curled off. Hughes then returned the attack by a pretty run towards the Mhow goal, a timely backward from Cotgrave stopping him.

4TH ROUND.—Trevor and Cotgrave came to the front and worked the ball towards the opposite goal line. It was shortly after returned into the centre of the ground by Edwardes, and his drive being diverted Cotgrave and Hughes met the ball together, the former's breaking his stick. Trevor and Du Boulay pressing on the ball now had a clear run for the C. I. Horse goal, a chance which was fortunately taken by the latter, and the first goal for Mhow secured. Game 1 to 2. Hughes now played up most resolutely, and after the hit off drove the ball well into the Mhow lines and during the play in this part he and Trevor came down simultaneously, Cotgrave meantime getting away with the ball. But he was checked, and Hughes, again to the fore, drove the ball well back behind the Mhow line again. Cotgrave on getting the ball out made another very fine run the whole length of the ground, Du Boulay riding off his opponent most effectively. Du Boulay eventually took the ball on, and put the C. I. Horse goal in jeopardy momentarily.

5TH ROUND.—Another piece of off-side play being claimed by the C. I. Horse Captain, his team were allowed a free hit in the centre of the ground, and following their stroke up well Hughes was enabled to have another good shot at goal. He did not avail of the chance, and Trevor taking the ball out made a brilliant run all down the ground, but his followers missed their shots, and the opposite side soon had it back to Mhow's ground again, Hughes making one of his sensational hits. The ball then remained about Mhow's province, the persistent attacks of the maroon jerseys being stubbornly repulsed, until Hughes got an opening, and the leisure to hit a third goal for the C. I. Horse. Game 3 to 1. Captain Du Boulay in the scrimmage got a nasty cut on the face, and play was stopped for a minute or two. On being resumed the game rested for the most part about the Mhow ground.

6TH ROUND.—Mhow after being pressed a bit were enabled by a grand run of Cotgrave's to have a shot at the C. I. Horse, but it missed by a hand's breadth, and Masters getting well on to the ball effected a very fast run across to the opposite end of the ground. It was then forced back to the centre of the ground, and Trevor playing up hard carried it once more well towards the C. I. H. posts, and nearly scored a goal. Masters ran it out until he was cleverly stopped, but his side supported him well, as Hughes and Edwardes were both on the spot to carry the ball on to the Mhow goal line. From this it was returned towards the C. I. H. lines again, when the bell rung, and left the C. I. Horse the winner by 3 goals to 1.

The play of the C. I. Horse was far more systematic and regular than that of their opponents, who, throughout, however, played a spirited game. The former were far quicker on the ball, but the pace of both teams seemed about the same. Messrs. Cotgrave and Trevor, the former more particularly, played a plucky, hard, and brilliant game. Amongst the C. I. Horse Hughes was of course as ubiquitous as ever, and well backed up by all his side.

The game to-day at 4-15 p.m. is Poona *v.* 1st Bombay team.

NUSSERABAD AND AJMERE SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NUSSERABAD, OCT. 1.

STEWARDS.—Mr. Leslie Saunders, Major Creagh, V.C., Capt. Pengree, Col. Ruxton, Dr. Willmot, and Dr. Wilkins; Hon. Secretary, Major Willoughby.

This meeting was held on the 26th and 27th September at Nusseerabad, and a glance at the names of the gentlemen who consented to act as stewards will be sufficient guarantee to any one acquainted with them that good sport was ensured. The first day, Friday, was, however, disappointing, as one race fell through for want of entries, which only left two events on the card. The first was the Subaltern's Purse, which was won cleverly by Mr. Hutton Dawson's (Worcestershire Regiment) Postboy, beating two others. Four runners appeared for the Ajmere Club Pony Steeplechase, which was won by Mr. Phayre on his pony Jumbo by ten lengths. Jumbo and Lucifer unfortunately collided three fences from home, which extinguished the latter's chance.

I append the card of the second day's racing, which compensated for the poorness of the first day. General Gillespie was present, and kindly undertook the office of judge, and with Dr. Willmot at the scales, and Mr. Grierson, R. A., as starter, all went merrily—a result, too, in some measure due to the liberal hospitality of the officers of the Worcestershire Regiment and 8th Regiment N. I., whose refreshment tent stood out conspicuously on the scene. The Neemuch division scored three wins out of four events, and we were glad to see the familiar form of Captain Charles to the fore. The gallant Colonel of the Worcestershire Regiment rode in all the events except one, and though his stable was unfortunate in not pulling off a race he deserved better luck, and we regret that owing to the departure of his regiment shortly this will probably be the last sky meeting here at which he will be present. Always ready to run his horses and to promote sport, whether on the flat or across country, he and the regiment have contributed much to the amusement of the station for the past two years. Their departure will be much regretted.

Hurdle Race, for all ponies 13·2 and under, Rs. 49 with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 5, weight as in No. 3. 1 mile over 6 hurdles.

Mr Phayre's g cb p Jumbo, 10st. 2lbs., Owner ... 1
Major Willoughby's c cb p John Gilpin, 9st. 12lbs., Mr Melton ... 2
Col Ruxton's g cb p Chance, 11st., Owner ... 3
Dr Croft's c cb m Squirt, 10st. 11lbs., Native ... 0
Capt Morre's c cb p Lucifer, Mr Dawson ... 0

John Gilpin and Lucifer went to the front, which position they maintained to the half mile from home, where Jumbo, who had got off badly, began to draw up to his horses. On coming into the straight the lot were pretty well together. At the last hurdle but one from home Squirt ran out, unfortunately taking Lucifer with her, which extinguished his chance. Jumbo eventually won easily by four lengths from John Gilpin. Chance a bad third.

The Ajmere Plate, Rs. 100 with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 10 for all Arabs and C. B. horses W. I. T. C., W. A. C. raised 2st. ¾ mile.

Capt Daniell's g a h Kushdil, 10st 7lbs., Maj Willoughby 1
Capt Charles's c a h Everdon, 11st., Col Slack ... 2
Surg-Major O'Farroll's b a h Turk, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. De Brath ... 0
Dr Willmot's b c m Bonny Dundee, 11st. 4lbs., Mr Phayre 0

There was some delay at the start owing to the fractiousness of Bonny Dundee, who in the end was left at the post. Kushdil, Everdon and Turk got well away together, the two former taking the lead, which order was maintained to the end, Everdon failing to give 7lbs. to the grey, who secured the verdict by a neck.

The Nusserabad Purse, Rs. 49 with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 5 for all ponies 13·2 and under. Arabs and walers 12st. C.B's 11st. 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. ½ mile.

Major Willoughby's John Gilpin, 9st. 12lbs., Col Slack ... 1
Mr Foy's b a p Tue Mandi, 11st. 6lbs., Owner ... 2
Col Ruxton's b c b p Billy, 11st. 6lbs., Owner ... 3
Dr Croft's g a p Firefly, 12st. 1ba., Mr Phayre ... 0
Dr. Croft's c cb p Squirt, 10st. 11lbs., Native ... 0

John Gilpin jumped off with the lead, which he held to the finish, beating the Arab Mahdi by a length. Billy third. Time, 1m. 2s.

Lilliputian, Rs. 49 with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 5, for all ponies 13 hands and under. Arabs and walers 11st. C. B's 10st. 4lbs. 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. ½ mile.

Capt Charles's g a p Feramorz, 11st. Mr Melton ... 1
Dr Willmot's g cb p Nil Desperandum, 10st. 4lbs., Mr Phayre ... 2
Mr Harvey's b cb p Samson, 10st. 4lbs., Maj Willoughby. 3
Col Ruxton's c cb p Firefly, 10st. 4lbs., Owner ... 0

On the fall of the flag Feramorz and Samson went to the front. At the quarter mile Samson fell back, and Nil Desperandum ranged up alongside of the Arab, but the latter held his own, and won cleverly by a length. Time, 1m. 2s.

THE DEATH OF A KATTYWAR PRINCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, OCT. 1.

THE death of Kumar Juvansing, brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownuggur, has cast a gloom over us all. His sad death at the early age of 21 was the result of remittent fever. Dangerous symptoms soon after supervened; pneumonia and delirium cutting him off in the prime of life, with a rapidity and suddenness so appalling that the news of his death was at first scarcely credited. The announcement, when made to His Highness, who loved him tenderly, plunged him at once into deep grief. The Kumar's genial manners, his courteous behaviour even towards the poor, and his modesty had endeared him to all. The Political Agent (Colonel West) in his last report speaks highly of his scientific tastes, and states that the relations that subsist between him and his brother the ruling chief continue to be most cordial, and worthy of imitation by many a Kattywar Chief. Young Juvansingjee, soon after finishing his studies at the Rajkumar College, was sent on the recommendation of Mr. Macnaghten and Col. Barton to England by His Highness without any hesitation, in order to give the finishing touches to his education. Another Rajkumar Prince, Harbhamjee of Morvi, sent with him, is now a B. A. of Cambridge and is studying for the Bar. Both the princes were under the special care of the Rev. L. Borrissow, Precentor of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose kindness and fatherly care of the young princes were always warmly and gratefully spoken of by Kumar Juvansingjee to us, whenever he used to relate his English experiences. The Kumar, besides attending the University laboratories and workshops, for his taste lay in that direction, had travelled a good deal on the Continent in the company of his friend Mr. Borrissow. After a stay in Europe of a little more than a year, he returned to India, having made many friends and acquaintances among the men of note in England and elsewhere. He brought with him a very respectable collection of scientific apparatus, chemical and photographic, geological and mineralogical cabinets, and other valuable curiosities, for all of which he was indebted to his brother, who had defrayed his expenses. This collection, which we used to call "Juvansingjee's Museum," was looked upon as one of the sights of Bhownuggur, and no European or native has left the place without admiring the taste and scientific predilections of its owner. He usually spent the whole day either in his laboratory or in his workshop, ever busily engaged in doing or learning something useful. Latterly he was studying engineering under Mr. Proctor Sims, the Executive Engineer here. Only a few months ago he was asked by Mr. Proctor Sims to visit Bombay and to study the meteorological apparatus at the Colaba Observatory under Mr. Chambers, as this kind of apparatus is to be set up shortly for meteorological observations, and Prince Juvansingjee was to be made the head of that section of the Public Works Department. After his return from England his marriage took place. His Highness, in compliance with the time-honored customs of the country, generously presented him with an estate yielding an annual revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 16,000. Besides that His Highness had bestowed on him as a residence a palatial building in Bownuggur of the value of about Rs. 75,000. His Highness had also given him possession of a beautiful garden in Bhownuggur, in which he constructed a summer-house. Altogether, the treatment the late Kumar received at the hands of his royal brother was extremely kind. It is seldom that kings in Kattywar spend so much money for the education and happiness of their younger brothers. He leaves two widows to mourn his loss. The funeral procession, which was arranged in accordance with the customs in vogue among the Gohel Rajput clan, was, I hear, an imposing but a mournful spectacle. It was a heart-rending sight to see men, women, and children at every corner of the streets through which it passed weeping, beating their chests, with other marks of sorrow and grief for the young Rajkumar clearly indicative of the popularity which he had earned as a scion of the Ruling House. To mark his deep sense of the unfortunate loss he has suffered so soon after the death of his faithful friend and Dewan Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, His Highness issued a Notification asking his subjects to go into mourning for fourteen days, during which period the midday gun will not be fired, and no music will be played at the bandstand in the new Public Garden.

SUIT REGARDING TRUST PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCT. 2.

MR. E. M. H. FULTON, Acting Judge of Surat, has just given judgment in an appeal case involving an important question. The appellant was Dayabhoy Sawaichand, the original plaintiff; and the respondents, the members of the firm of Udechand Ichhachand, the original defendants.

Mr. Fulton gave judgment as follows:—In 1852 Damodur Ambalal died, leaving property which by his will he directed to be devoted to certain charitable purposes. He appointed two gentlemen, named Surajram and Bhawanidas, executors to carry out the objects of the will, and for some years they managed the estate. After a time they quarrelled, and Surajram brought a suit against Bhawanidas to recover some of the trust property. During the pendency of the suit Surajram died, having before his death appointed the plaintiff (Dayabhoy) and Tapidas to take his place, and transferred to them all the authority conferred on him by the will. The Sadar Ameen thereupon entered their names as plaintiffs in the suit, and gave them a decree against Bhawanidas. On appeal the District Judge, Mr. Hebbert, in his judgment delivered on the 24th February, 1858, wrote in regard to the right of Dayabhoy and Tapidas to maintain the suit (v. p, 84 of the minute-book for 1858) as follows:—"On the second point the court agrees with the lower court that it was competent to Dayabhoy and Tapidas to carry on this suit on Surajram Shastri's death. It is true the will of Damodur makes no provision for either of his executors therein named appointing his successor, but neither does it forbid it; and it would appear that his wishes are more likely to be fairly carried out consequent on Surajram Shastri's having appointed Dayabhai and Tapidas to act on his death than otherwise. Therefore the court can see no objection to what has been done. It is in accordance with equity the privilege should be upheld." On other grounds the District Judge reversed the decree and remanded the case for retrial. The case was subsequently compromised by an arrangement under which the firm of Virajdas Vithuldas was to pay Rs. 1,933 to Udebhai, one of the members of the firm of Udebhai Itchand, and Udebhai, in his turn, undertook to pay the money to Dayabhai and Tapidas. The suit was withdrawn, and on the same day Bhawanidas executed a deed transferring to Dayabhai and Tapidas all the powers conferred on him by the will of Damodur Ambalal. In pursuance of the above arrangement the firm of Udebhai Itchand on 19th August, 1858 (the date of the compromise), debited in their Uper Tapke Mel, or suspense account, the sum of Rs. 1,933 to Varajdas Vithuldas. On the 22nd August the money was paid by Varajdas Vithuldas and an account was made in their favour in the Uper Tapke Mel. On the same day Dayabhai and Tapidas visited Udebhai, and he counted out the money in their presence, and after some hesitation agreed to keep it for them. A few days afterwards Dayabhai deposited with Udebhai some silver ornaments. The money and ornaments have never yet been withdrawn, and the first question for decision is, whether Dayabhai alone can maintain this suit. Tapidas died in 1916, or about twenty-four years ago, and his daughter Bai Premkore is said to be his heir. Ordinarily when a co-trustee dies his rights and duties in regard to the trust property survive to the surviving trustee. I have not been able to find any distinct authority for the application of this doctrine to Hindus, but I can see no reason for supposing that it is not applicable. In the absence of any express direction of Hindu law on the subject, I must be guided by the rules of equity and good conscience. These, I think, may safely be accepted from the English law on the subject, which appears to have been expressly enacted for a great part of India (though not for this Presidency) by section 76 of the Indian Trust Act. Even if the doctrines of English law were considered inapplicable, still it seems to me that it would be more reasonable to decide that where a person had for a specific purpose entrusted property to two persons, and one of them died, the survivor should be entitled to continue the management of the trust, rather than to hold that the deceased's heir in whom the trustor had never reposed any trust, and who might be a lunatic or a person of bad character, should of necessity be joined in the trust. But it is argued that the delegation of authority by Surajram and Bhawanidas was illegal, and that therefore Dayabhai and Tapidas had never any legal interest in the property in dispute. It has also been argued that though under these circumstances Dayabhai, as survivor, cannot recover the money, he and the legal representatives of Tapidas might have been entitled to sue. How this could have been the case I cannot see. If Dayabhai and Tapidas never had any right to the money, it is difficult to see how they could recover it (without the intervention of an estoppel preventing the defendants from denying their title). If they had a right, it was perfectly well known to Udebhai that their right was that of trustees, and not of owners, and the survivor is therefore entitled to sue. But it seems to me unnecessary to consider whether in the first instance Surajram and Bhawanidas had or had not authority to entrust Dayabhai and Tapidas with the management of the property belonging to the estate of Damodur Ambalal. On this point there has been a good deal of argument on both sides. To decide such a question the general custom of the country would have to be considered, for it is evident that the views of the courts in 1858 were not so stringent as to the powers of an executor as those expressed in the judgment of the lower court. The question, however, is one which I think the defendants are estopped from raising. From the evidence of the plaintiff, which, confirmed as it is by the entries in the defendants' books, may be accepted on this point without hesitation, it is perfectly clear that Udebhai knew quite well the character in which he accepted the deposit. His heirs are therefore estopped from turning round and denying the title of the depositors. Whether the trust created by Surajram and Bhawanidas for carrying out the provisions of Damodur Ambalal's will was strictly in accordance with law, does not seem to me to be material. The trust was evidently accepted in good faith, and with the sanction of the courts the money was received by the plaintiff and Tapidas in trust from Bhawanidas for certain specific purposes, and it seems unreasonable that the defendants should now be allowed to deny the legality of the depositors' authority to make the deposit. By taking the deposit the firm entered into a contract to return the property deposited to the depositors or to the survivor of them, as Udebhai knew the character in which the deposit was made. If Dayabhai has no right to be trustee, he may perhaps be ousted by the beneficiaries of Damodur Ambalal's will, but until that takes place he can, I think, sue to enforce contracts entered into with him in his character of trustee. This suit appears to be entirely the result of a private quarrel, and the objection to making payment to Dayabhai alone does not seem to have been made in good faith owing to a real doubt as to his right to receive the money, for the defendant Rupchand states in his evidence that he proposed that it should be applied in payment of a debt due to him by Dayabhai. I confess I cannot see on what ground it could even be argued that Tapidas' heir Bai Premkore had any interest in the money which could entitle her to sue for it. It is quite evident that Tapidas never had any personal interest therein. Premkore was not trustee for any one. She disclaims all interest herself in the matter; and the Law of Limitation has long since effectually protected her from liability for any neglect of which Tapidas may have been guilty. As then Premkore could neither have sued for this money as trustee nor yet as having any beneficial interest in it, it is difficult to see in what character she could have sued. If any one else besides Dayabhai had a right to sue it would have been some one who had an interest in the due performance of the directions of Damodur Ambalal; but for the reasons which I have already given I hold that the defendant cannot dispute the plaintiff's right to sue. The next question is whether the suit is time-barred. I have carefully considered the evidence of both Dayabhai and Nagindas, and I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the former's account of the interview which he and Tapidas had in 1914 with Udebhai. That account simply amounts to this, that they left the money with Udebhai, who, besides being a banker, was a great friend of Dayabhai's. It was to be returned on demand. Udebhai hesitated about keeping it, but finally agreed to do so. It is not alleged by Dayabhai (as the sub-judge appears by mistake to have understood) that there was any express agreement that the identical coins should be returned. He merely says: "My object in depositting the money was that the same identical coins should be returned to me." This portion of his evidence has been severely criticized; but it is quite clear that even if nothing were said about the form in which the money was to be returned—and it is highly improbable that anything should have been said—it was the intention of all parties that the money should be kept distinct, and not be mixed up with the money of the firm. This is evident from the way the entry was made in the books and from the evidence of Nagindas, a defendant in the case. The money was never credited in the day-book of the firm till Chaitra Shud 11, 1916. When received on Shrawan Wad Amas, 1914, it was noted—a memorandum in the Upar Tapke Mel, or suspense account, at the end of the day-book. The entry was as follows:—"Two persons, Vakil Dayabhai Savaichand and Tapidas Bhukan, themselves have left in deposit ([illegible]) on Shrawan 13, Sunday, those (rupees) that were agreed to be paid by Virajdasji. Rs. 1,933, British currency." The money, however, was not brought to account in the day-book until Chaitra 1916. Until that period, at any rate, there can be no doubt that *it* was a genuine deposit. It was not lent to the firm for use, and until 1916 they had, strictly speaking, no right to touch the coins. That they knew this themselves is apparent, for Nagindas says: "From the time the money was entered in the regular accounts it got mixed with my money, but until that time the sum had remained distinct and separate from my money. The sum was entered in the regular accounts in Chaitra Shud, 1916." This statement is borne out by other entries in the books. In the day-book the totals were not written up at once, but two separate rough memoranda were kept. One of these showed the totals of the day-book, the other the actual cash balance in hand. The latter included money entered only in the Upar Tapke Mel, or suspense account, the former did not. In the cash balance book the bag of Rs. 1,933 appeared as a separate item in the accounts written at the end of Bhadra and Aso, 1914; and in Kartik and Maha, 1915. In Magsar and Posh the cash balance in British currency is not shown. In Falgoon a loan of Rs. 1,500 is taken from the sum of Rs. 1,933 and credited in the balance book of the day-book transactions, and Rs. 433 appear as one of the items in the book showing the actual cash balance. It would appear from this that in that month the firm ran short of British currency to meet the payments which it had to make, and therefore borrowed from the fund of Rs. 1,933. In Chaitra the repayment to the fund of Rs. 1,500 is noted. In many subsequent months similar loans were taken, and by degrees the money of the fund appears not to have been kept so distinct as it ought to have been. Doubtless the practice of withdrawing the money of the fund whenever required rendered the members of the firm careless about keeping it as distinct as they had done when they first undertook the charge of it. Their delicacy about making use of it gradually wore off. So far, however, it continued, I think, a genuine deposit, and, in my opinion, Udebhai had, strictly speaking, no legal right to touch the coins. It was urged by Mr. Gokuldas that he was an honourable man, and that it was highly improbable that he would have committed criminal breach of trust, by using money to which he had no right. There is no need, however, to describe his conduct by any such harsh name. He was a perfectly solvent man, and may easily have considered that there was no harm in borrowing the money when he wanted it, and though I think he had no legal right to do so, still his proceedings can easily be accounted for. So long as he was not in any difficulties, he may well have thought that his using the money for his own convenience was unobjectionable. This, however, would not change the legal nature of the deposit that had been made, or convert it from a deposit into a loan. I am perfectly aware that in ordinary cases a so-called deposit with a banker is treated as nothing else than a loan. But here I think the case was different for the reasons which I have given above. Then arises the question whether in Chaitra, 1916, when the money was credited to the accounts of the firm it became a loan. The entry is as follows in the day book:—"Rs.1,944-7-6 credited to the Anamat Khata of Vakil Dayabhai Sawaichand and Tapidas Bhukhandas, Chaitra Shud 11, Monday, as under: on Shravan Shud 13, Sunday, St. 1914, Rs. 1,933 of British currency in cash were left in Anamat at our place by causing it to be credited in Uper Tapke as to which Vakil Dayabhai said to convert the British currency into Surti currency. Therefore to-day British currency were exchanged, and by making a cross-endorsement of the Uper Tapke, have been credited to your this Anamat Khata:—Rs. 1,933 cash in British currency; Rs. 11-7-6 exchange at annas 9 pies 6 per 100, Rs. 1,944-7-6 Surti currency." There is another entry on 11 Aso Vad relating to the re purchase of Rs. 807, British currency. Now, Mr. Dayabhai distinctly says that he did not sanction this conversion into Surti coins, and on the other hand Nagindas swears that he did. Having regard to the entry in the book, which seems to have been kept in the regular course of business, and the correctness of which may be presumed, I think that Mr. Dayabhai must be at fault. I cannot believe that the firm would, without any apparent benefit to themselves, have entered into these exchange transactions except on the receipt of instructions. But it was urged that there is no record of any authority to credit the money in the accounts of the firm. It was argued that as the original transaction was that of a special deposit, and the entry in the day-book only showed that the firm was authorized to buy Surti coins, these, when bought, should have been kept distinct and separate, and treated in their turn as a special deposit, not to be used without express sanction. This contention, however, does not seem to be tenable. A firm could hardly be expected to go to the trouble of buying and selling coins of different currencies without bringing the transaction to account in their books, and they seem to me to have been quite justified in doing so. The plaintiff, by allowing the conversion of the money into Broach coins, seems to have destroyed the special nature of the deposit. It could not reasonably be expected that the money would any longer remain distinct from the money of the firm, and from that time forth the plaintiff's position appears to me to have been that of an ordinary customer of the firm. The money thereafter was lent to the firm for the ordinary purposes of its business, and I fear that the three years' limitation must apply under article 59 of schedule II. of Act XV. of 1877. The mere exchange of the money from one currency into another—an operation involving no particular risk and being essentially rather a matter of account than anything else—would not, I think, establish between the plaintiff and Udebhai the relationship of principal and agent. Even if it were otherwise, the agency would come to an end on the conclusion of the exchange transactions which seem to have begun and ended in 1916. I agree with the subordinate judge in thinking that the use of the word "Anamat" does not help the plaintiff, or alter the nature of his dealings with the defendants' firm. The claim, therefore, so far as this money is concerned, is time-barred. I have arrived at this conclusion with great regret, because this appears to be a case in which, to use the language of Mr. Justice West (X. Bo. H. C. R.,

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p. 30), the court is "obliged to sacrifice the end to the means"—justice to procedure. The Limitation Act is of course framed for the general good and prevents many frauds, and it is much to be deplored when a case like the present one arises, in which it enables persons to retain money to which they do not even pretend to be entitled. As regards the four wadkis and one divi deposited, there seems to be a difficulty about identifying them, but there can be no doubt that they were left with Udebhai. It was the duty of the depositaries to keep them separate, so as to be able to return them; and as they cannot do this they must pay Rs. 24, the sum at which they are valued. In regard to them a limitation of thirty years undoubtedly applies,—*vide* article 145 of Act XV. of 1877 and the corresponding sections in Act XIV. of 1859 and Act IX. of 1871. It was contended that the contract of bailment came to an end with the death of the original depositary, but I think that his successors, by continuing to keep charge of the articles, entered into an implied contract to keep them for the benefit of their owners, and became depositaries in their turn. If this were not so, pledges would constantly become irrecoverable in the hands of the heirs of pawnees. I think it is to be regretted that the lower court's judgment has somewhat embittered this controversy by its strictures on the plaintiff. His conduct as trustee of Damodar Ambaial's estate was not a matter under consideration, and very possibly had he been asked to explain his proceedings he might have been able to do so. The court, however, could not of course go into a totally irrelevant inquiry, and the plaintiff therefore had no opportunity of vindicating himself. Under the circumstances I consider that the unfavourable remarks which have been made should not have been passed upon him, as the evidence does not appear to me to warrant them. In argument Mr. Gokuldas said that his clients were unwilling to pay Mr. Dayabhai, because they thought he would not expend the money properly. They are Shrawaks like himself, and it is not for them to constitute themselves trustees of this fund, in which they have no interest at all. Unless they can get the finding of this court set aside on the first issue, it is their moral duty to pay this money to the plaintiff, and it will be dishonorable if they do not do so, and cannot but bring discredit on a firm which, from the evidence, seems to have occupied a respectable position. I do not know what the merits of their quarrel with Mr. Dayabhai may be; but no honest man would, on account of a private quarrel, retain money which did not belong to him. I amend the decree of the sub-judge, and give a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 24, and costs on that amount in both courts. The defendants to pay their own costs throughout. A translation of this judgment to be prepared for the plaintiff as requested by him, and to be signed by the clerk of the court.

THE AGROR AFFAIR.

A FULL account has reached us of the Agror affair. It is well known that the tribes had for some time been giving much trouble on the Agror border, and that the Khan had shown himself quite unable to cope with them. Although the Khan has his own levies, and is a semi-independent Chief, a detachment of troops, usually about 50 strong, is maintained at Ughi, a fort some five miles from the border, and had been lately temporarily increased to a strength of 200 rifles. On the 12th September, the line of hills above the villages of Dillbori and Ghanian, close to the borders showed a continuous line of tribesmen and standards. Lieutenant Barrett, 5th Goorkhas, and Mr. Clark, Deputy Commissioner, accordingly moved out 150 of the Ughi garrison and 25 police, to watch the enemy, who numbered about 2,000. The day wore away without any attempt at mischief, until the European officers, attended by only a few policemen, went up to the village, when several bodies of the enemy, with Chigarzai standards, began to descend the hill. They were repulsed by a few volleys from some twenty sepoys, who who were sent to hold them in check; and two of their number were killed. The troops returned to Ughi for the night, and after nightfall another unsuccessful attack was made on Ghanian; proving that the villages, with their slight defences, are equal to their own protection. Next morning, the troops returned to Ghanian, and it was resolved to attack the enemy, notwithstanding their numbers and the natural strength of their position. Accordingly, leaving 30 rifles in the village as a reserve, and detaching the 25 police to a village on his left flank, Lieutenant Barrett advanced with the remaining 120 men up the spur in front of the village. To gain this spur it was necessary to cross a deep ravine to the right, the enemy seeing the troops descend into this ravine, imagined they were leaving the village, and at once began to swarm down the spur, where the police and a few of the villagers were posted. The Deputy Commissioner at the same time ordered the Khan's men at Dilbori to advance towards the Kungali Pass; while he himself ascended another spur with the 30 sepoys left at Ghanian. Lieutenant Barrett, on reaching the crest of a small ridge, opened fire at 500 yards on the enemy; but after one volley they dispersed and ran up the hill, followed by the sepoys, who drove them successively from each position they occupied. Finding themselves attacked simultaneously by the other three parties, the whole force of the tribesmen abandoned their positions and fled over the ridge of the Black Mountain, making for their homes. On the troops meeting on the ridge at about 11 A. M., there was no sign of an enemy to be seen in any direction, and they returned to Ughi, having had no casualties of any sort; but leaving two or three dead bodies of the enemy on the ground. This spirited affair will, we hope, effectually settle the Agror border for some time to come.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S TOUR.

LORD SPENCER has been "enjoying" a tour in the south of Ireland, where, according to the *Times*, every effort had been made to excite popular feeling against him. But the people did not need much schooling in the matter. Lord Clifden wished to give him a little hunting, but the farmers boycotted the hounds refusing an offer of Lord Clifden to contribute £500 to the local hunt. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., in a bitter speech approved of this, though he admitted that now that "the hanging season is over" Lord Spencer must want relaxation. Mr. O'Brien asserted that Lord Spencer was the worst Englishman, and Mr. Trevelyan the most sneaking Scotchman that had ever crossed the Channel, and that they would be dismissed as Mr. Forster had been. At one place the popular rejoicing for the advent of His Excellency was represented by the draping of the police barracks with flags. At another place when he visited the convent schools all the children remained away. In some places the people were cold but polite, saluting him without cordiality.

The *Times* correspondent says:—On the drive over from Killarney, following in the wake of the Viceroy, what was particularly observable was the number of policemen that seemed to have been detailed for extra duty. With each couple of miles the monotony of the bleak road was relieved by the presence of a brace of constables, either on the look out for suspicious characters or actually engaged in protecting those whose conduct had not met with popular approval. Near Farranfore Station, just after the party had passed, a herd of Lord Kenmare's was met apparently proceeding in the discharge of his vocation. He was armed with a stout club, and had with him two constables. At another portion of the road a whole car full of police were found protecting a country gentleman who was driving home from Castleisland Fair. The people themselves claim that they are peaceably disposed to those persons, and that the retention of police, for whom they have to pay, is unjust. The more intelligent of the populace, however, do not take such a roseate view of the state of the district. They seem to think that the highwrought discontent of 12 months ago has not yet cooled. Some remarkable rumours were afloat in the locality to the effect that his Excellency would be fired at if he visited Castleisland. These matters were, it is said, fully explained to his Excellency, but he had the good sense at once to see that the danger was not such as represented, and that his reception, if cold, would, at least, not be aggressive. Furthermore, it was said that under press of no intimidation would he forego his desire to visit the scene of the murder of Mr. Herbert, who was his particular personal friend. His Excellency left Gurtenard, the seat of Lord Listowel, this morning, where he stayed last night, and paid a visit at Ardfert to Mr. W. Talbot Crosbie, a large landowner in that district. In the evening his excellency drove into Tralee, accompanied by Mr. Crosbie. A carriage, containing the aide-de-camp, Sir Henry Bonovan, Captain Plunkett, and Mr. Neligan, Q.C., following, and the party were escorted by mounted police. The streets were pretty well filled with people in expectation of the Viceregal visit, and the reception was of the same undemonstrative but respectful character which has characterized his Excellency's presence in Kerry. The Lord Lieutenant was driven to the Roman Catholic Presbytery, and was there introduced by Sir Henry Donovan to the parish priest, Dean Coffey. His Excellency left by train for Killarney. The most notable feature of the visit to Tralee was the repetition of the insult that was offered at Castleisland by the hoisting of a black flag from the rooms of the Young Men's Society. The words "Remember Myles Joyce" were printed in large yellow letters on one side, and upon the other was inscribed "Remember Poff and Barrett." A party of police, on observing the flag, went to the house and rushed upstairs. At the door they were met by the president and other members of the society, who refused to admit them without a warrant. The police retired, standing they would procure a warrant, but the removal of the insulting device rendered their further interference unnecessary. On his Excellency's arrival at Killarney he was received at the station by a guard of honour, and proceeded in Lord Kenmare's carriage to Kenmare-house. It is expected that his Excellency's visit will terminate to-morrow.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited Millstreet, county Cork, on Saturday. He was accompanied by an escort of Hussars, and rode through the town. He was greeted with derisive banter expressing sentiments of a popular character, and on his way through cheers for Parnell were given at various points. His Excellency made a singular mistake, having on his first appearance lifted his hat to a Land League banner, supposing it to be a token of popular welcome. Such devices as "God save Ireland," "Ireland loves William O'Brien," and "The Land for the People", were displayed generally.

LORD AMPTHILL'S BOYHOOD.

A GENTLEMAN of Carlsbad has sent to the *Neue Freie Presse* the following particulars of Lord Ampthill's connection with that city, which, we are given to understand, was a favourite resort of the deceased Ambassador. Except Laube, who has just died, and Prince Camille Rohan, Lord Ampthill was the oldest habitué of the place. The strangers' list of 1838 shows the name of Lady William Russell with three sons, the youngest of whom was Odo, who was then eight years old. When Lord William Russell died in Lisbon his widow settled in Carlsbad, and spent three whole years there, beguiling the tedium of winter in a summer resort by the study of the Hebrew language and the game of chess. A venerable old Jew, Saphir, famous for cutting gems, was her teacher of Hebrew, with whom she learned to read the Pentateuch in the original. Her learned pursuits did not prevent her from taking the greatest care of her three boys, to whom she gave a ducking of cold water every day with her own hands. The boys had a German instructor, but they were allowed to devote the greater part of their time to their physical development, and their mother did not prevent them from taking part in the games and fights of the school-boys of Carlsbad. Odo Russell lived at Carlsbad in 1846, 1847, and 1848, and it was but natural that in winter friendships with many families of Carlsbad should have sprung up. His love of music made him intimate with the composer Labitzki, at whose house he played and sang and even composed. He was so fond of German that he translated many of Burns's poems, and sang them in that language to his own compositions. A great many ladies of Carlsbad preserve tender ditties which the young musician dedicated to them, and in the warm summer evenings the brothers Russell enticed the young people of Carlsbad into the forest to hear them play their duets on the piston, whose clear tones were echoed by the hills around. Every Saturday evening the brothers went to a kind of archery meeting in a public garden, where the young men of Carlsbad tried their skill. There are still several targets painted by Odo Russell's brush, and the old clock on the mantelpiece was his gift to the jolly old innkeeper, who is proud of showing his sign, a brown ox, also the gifted young man's work. Whenever he visited Carlsbad he never forgot to pay his respects to the old innkeeper, in whose house he was named captain of honour of the Carlsbad riflemen. In 1848, when the news of Austria's Constitution reached Carlsbad, the riflemen, with Odo Russell marching at their head, played a prominent part in the jubilant city. He gave an enthusiastic speech on the freedom granted in the Constitution, and two years afterwards, when he was working in Lord Palmerston's office in Downing-street, the British Government's proposition of making him an attaché of the British Embassy at Vienna met with a polite refusal from the Austrian diplomats, who reminded Lord Palmerston of the fact that young Odo had taken an active part in "revolutionary doings." Although he did not dispose of ample means, Lord Ampthill's purse was always open, for Carlsbad, and many poor persons whom he had known in his youth, among others his old piano master, praise his bounty. He always deposited a part of his savings in the Carlsbad Savings Bank, where his deposits amounted to the sum of twenty thousand florins (2,000*l*.). Last spring he begged that the Mayor should cause a chapel, built by his mother in 1838, to be renovated on a plan which he had himself drawn. The chapel was completed a few days before his death, and was to have been a surprise for him on his arrival at Carlsbad. Before concluding his reminiscences of Odo Russell the friend of his youth cites the last verse of a poem which the young Englishman composed in 1845, and which is addressed to his rifle, by whose aid he had won a prize:

Und kommt die Zeit zum Sterben,
Du musst mit mir hinab,
Dich Kriegen keine Erben,
Begleit mich mit in's Grab.

LOCUST CAMPAIGN IN CYPRUS.

A CURIOUS and interesting Parliamentary paper has just been published under the striking title of "Report on the Locust Campaign of 1884," by Mr. S. Brown, the Government engineer in the island of Cyprus. The island has long been desolated by locusts, and even the Turkish Government attempted to deliver it from the plague by collecting the eggs, burning the insects in their early stage, or catching them flying. In 1862 and 1863 Mr. R. Mattei began some experiments which resulted in a system of traps and screens which the British Government is now carrying out. He obtained the hearty co-operation of Said Pacha, the Governor of the island, and after a few years of energetic efforts succeeded in nearly eradicating the pest. Indeed, it was officially reported in 1870 that locusts had ceased to exist in Cyprus. In a few years, however, they once more appeared in desolating swarms, and in 1878 when the island was handed over to the British Government, the system of traps was again set in operation. In the autumn of 1879, 37½ tons of eggs were collected and destroyed, yet in the spring of 1880 the swarms were larger than ever. In the autumn of that year the take of locust eggs was 236 tons. Nevertheless the insects appeared in 1881 in still vaster numbers. Greater energy was then devoted to the autumnal collection and destruction of the eggs, and no less than 1,330 tons were found and destroyed, at a cost of 12,362*l*. Preparations were also made for trapping the insects in the succeeding spring, when they appeared in vaster numbers than before. In 1882 this work began to tell and in 1883 the destruction of locusts was enormous, the nearest estimate that could be made of the numbers made them not fewer than 195,000 millions of insects. The result of these efforts has been almost to exterminate the plague. Mr. Brown says that in every previous year of his residence in Cyprus he has ridden through dense flights of locusts in May and June, some of them covering an area of several square miles. This year he has seen nothing of the kind; no swarms have been observed anywhere, and no damage has been done to the crops. He concludes that locusts need no longer be dreaded as formidable enemies; though their rate of increase is so rapid that a single year's neglect might bring them back in all their destructive force. Like every other natural evil, the plague of locusts is to be held in check by unceasing watchfulness.

THE KALOMINE AFFAIR.

Truth says:—I was enabled, a month ago, to announce that Madame de Kalomine had resolved to appeal from the decree of divorce which was recently granted to herself and to the Grand Duke of Hesse, in compliance with their joint petition. According to Darmstadt law the case will next come before a tribunal called to Seven Men's College of the Supreme Court of Hesse Darmstadt, and from there it will be carried to the Imperial Court at Leipsic—if, indeed, the Grand Duke thinks it worth his while to persevere with the proceedings, as it is the universal opinion in Germany that the obsequious Darmstadt judges acted *ultra vires* in granting a divorce, merely because the couple asked for one, and without any other grounds.

Madame de Kalomine, who is still at Dresden, has retained a renowned lawyer of Mannheim to conduct her case. That she is in earnest is proved by the fact that she has refused handsome pecuniary offers, and has returned the first quarterly payment (£250) of her allowance to the Grand Ducal private treasury, the functionaries of which, however, declined to receive it, and sent it back to her. The case is to be heard on October 16. Madame de Kalomine threatens to make disclosures of many delicate matters relating not only to her husband's family, but also to his English relatives, and the equivocal manner in which she was originally brought to consent to a divorce is to be divulged. The lady is said to be in possession of some highly compromising correspondence. She is beautiful, clever, and unscrupulous, and there can be no doubt but that she is in a position to dictate terms to the Grand Duke, who, having threatened to shoot himself if the marriage were stopped, is now, I should think, almost ready to do so because it cannot be quietly quashed.

The Queen has taken an active part in the affair; and, although furiously angry, has been willing to spend money freely in order to arrange it. It is decidedly lucky for the enterprising Countess Romrod that she lives in the nineteenth century, for a hundred years ago people who made themselves troublesome to Royal personages (especially German royalties) were apt to mysteriously disappear for ever.

The Grand Duke is expected at Balmoral next week, with his third daughter, Princess Irene, and he will stay in England till the end of October. It is generally believed that the Kalomine affair will end in his abdicating in favour of his son, Prince Ernest Ludwig. It is known that he is very anxious to take this step, but the Queen is strongly opposed to his doing so. If however, the case goes on much longer, the Grand Duke's position at Darmstadt will become unbearable.

DECREASE OF BRITISH PAUPERISM.

THE fact that pauperism is decreasing while the population is rapidly increasing indicates either that wealth is being better distributed or that the poor law is being more economically administered. Notwithstanding the complaints that have been raised of late about depression in trade, the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief has been steadily diminishing every week, with one or two exceptions, for the last few months. The official return, issued yesterday, made up to June 21, shows that in the week ending on that date there were 689,629 paupers in England and Wales, exclusive of lunatic paupers and vagrants. This was nearly 2,000 less than for the previous week. For the corresponding periods of 1883 and 1882 respectively, however, the numbers were 694,036 and 701,598. The total for the last week of the midsummer quarter for 1884, therefore, showed a decrease of 0·6 per cent., compared with that for the corresponding week for 1883, and of 1·7 per cent. compared with the return for the last week of the midsummer quarter of 1882. Though the decrease has been slight, it is nevertheless significant when considered in connection with the increase of population. In the north-midland, the north-western, and the York divisions, in which the great manufacturing industries, which are said to have suffered considerable depression of late, are carried on, there was an increase in the number of recipients of relief on the date referred to, compared with the returns for the corresponding dates of the two previous years, but the increase was so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. It did not, in fact, amount to so much as one per cent., and therefore is not sufficient to justify the belief that trade in the manufacturing districts has been at a dead-lock, as some people would have us believe. In the metropolis also there was a similarly slight increase. The decrease in the number of paupers was chiefly noticeable in the south-midland and the south-western districts. In the latter the decrease amounted to as much as 4 per cent., and in the former to 3 per cent.—*Daily Chronicle.*

MADAME PATTI AT AN AMATEUR CONCERT.

THE ovation given to Madame Patti when she sang for a charity at Swansea is not surprising, as, whilst "amateur concerts" for charitable purposes are frequent, it rarely happens that any one going to one gets much more for his money than a sense of having devoted it to some useful object. When Patti took up her residence at Craig-y-Nos Castle, "there was a whisper," says the *Cambrian*, "of grand doings, and ever and anon a tourist in that wild valley related how he had wandered about the enchanted abode, and heard by stealth the nightingale sing 'Home, sweet home.'" Later on, "she was seen in a street of Swansea, and was declared to be beautiful to look on." Then, "she came down from her pedestal to befriend the poor and helpless," or, in other words, she sang at a concert given for the benefit of the Swansea Hospital. "To alter the words of the all-vanquishing Cæsar, she came, she sang, and she conquered." This year she has again sung for the same charity. "As one passed along the thoroughfares, or tarried on the Rialto, or lingered in bank or shop, the running series of comments were:—'Are you going to the concert?' 'Have you heard Patti before?' 'Wouldn't miss the occasion.'" "The concert was an ovation for the Diva. All hearts were beating, and when she came upstairs (led by Sir Hussey Vivian), the whole audience rose to its feet and applauded. Her face was lighted up with nods and becks and wreathed smiles, and she wore a dress of pale blue corded silk, covered with Valenciennes lace, and trimmed with blue satin ribbon. The body was blue, with rosebuds intertwined, and the ornaments were diamond earrings and bracelets, a Russian and a Spanish decoration. [illegible] sang 'Una voce,' the people listened [illegible]. When "she [illegible] spell-bound," but when she came back again and sang "The Old Folks at Home," "it was impossible to avoid thinking that her song was a covert reference to her own joy to be at home in Wales." When the concert was over, Sir Hussey Vivian made a speech, in which he complimented Madame Patti as the Queen of song and romance, and congratulated Swansea upon a nightingale having settled in one of the neighbouring valleys; and all wound up merrily with three cheers for the Diva. Altogether, it is a great thing to be the first songstress in the world, and a still greater thing that the first songstress should have a good heart.—*Truth.*

NOTICES.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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Kheirgaum
Patus [illegible]
Dhond
Bor[illegible]
D[illegible]bail
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Baroda*
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Wassud
Nowley
Anand
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Oomret
Dakor

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GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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MR. D. MACROPOLO,
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ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
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JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in action, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hair produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is rarely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems as if past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & CO.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 1-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,
DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P. at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT A BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES ARRIVED on SATURDAY last, by the s.s. Henry Balkow, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, and Racers.
ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks at ruling Tariff Rates.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay: October 1, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. 40 do. .. ..
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. 1
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. 2

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883.............. £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL		2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
" 1882..................£944,2[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5[illegible] 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£[illegible] 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
8, Hummum Street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for....................Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	[illegible]
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
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18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policy after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are Invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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First insertion	8 As. per
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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Per Annum .... Rs. [illegible]
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